

November 15 1978

in pence

# THE TIMES

Democracy lives in  
Venezuela:  
Hugh Fraser, page 14

## IC failure to accept pay agreement asperates ministers

General Council refused to endorse the proposed TUC agreement on prices, exasperating Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, said the Government would try again later to reach agreement. In the meantime the 5 per cent pay-rise guideline remained in force.

## ies jeer 'special relationship'

not rejected the proposed statement. His irritation showed most when he noted that the "failure" to agree was decided by those who were not in the negotiating at all. That was a reference to the full general council's declining to endorse what its own negotiators had agreed. Mr Healey suggested that it was unprecedented for the TUC not to accept what its own economic committee had recommended. Certainly in his four years as Chancellor he could not recall anything similar. The balking by the TUC at this last hurdle represents the Labour movement's third successive rebuff to Mr Callaghan's pay policy. The TUC congress rejected a 5 per cent guideline in a humiliating fashion and the recent negotiations were intended to repair the damage. The difficulty, as the draft statement shows, is that Mr Healey admitted that the two positions cannot be squared. The Government believes that 5 per cent must be the target if inflation is to be held; the TUC, committed to "voluntary" collective bargaining, believes that its own negotiating guidelines, published as an annex to the draft statement, would achieve the same counter-inflationary objectives. Mr Healey would not admit to being depressed by the outcome. But it was unusual to hear this irascible Prime Minister at the turn of events. He would not disclose what the Prime Minister's response had been to Mr Callaghan's non-participation in the negotiations (which Mr Healey had conducted with Mr Michael Foot, flanked by the three economic ministers) had made any difference. He also declined to agree to the suggestion that the Government's raising of the minimum wage on Friday, or his own reference to the "special relationship" between

higher taxes on television on Sunday, had changed attitudes. The Treasury published the draft statement after (as Mr Healey was careful to note) the TUC had released it. Mr Healey professed that it was better it should appear fully rather than in leaked versions. He emphasized several times that the proposed agreement in itself would not have overcome Britain's difficulties this winter. What really mattered was the multiplicity of individual wage negotiations still to come, for many had held back in expectation of some change in the 5 per cent guideline.

They would be helped, he hoped, by the TUC's guidance in negotiations explicitly undertaken not to exceed the battle against inflation. Mr Healey also championed the Government's agreement to meet the TUC once a month to review economic progress and decide what changes of course, if any, might be needed. Clearly the biggest change in policy unveiled was that on price control, and the Government would have faced considerable and possibly difficult opposition in Parliament from the opposition parties.

It would have needed assent in both Houses, for example, to review the safeguard clauses with the aim of extending the discretion of the Price Commission and secure the maximum practicable interval between price increases. That is tantamount to creating the power to freeze prices, at the discretion of Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. He was closely involved in negotiating that segment of the proposed agreement with the TUC, which, in its guidance to union negotiators, specifically urged that in framing claims "unions should consider the impact of their proposals on prices".

Leading article, page 15

## Murray predicts more trouble

General Council voted 14 to 1 to endorse a joint statement to counter the inflation initiative at the hands of the Cabinet's most consistent political ally is not likely to be felt immediately, because many pay negotiations have been delayed in the hope that the Government would modify its hard-line defence of the 5 per cent limit on wage increases contained in the White Paper on the subject, inflation. But the collapse of the top level exercise aimed at restoring public confidence in the special relationship between

the TUC and the Government will inevitably mean more strikes over pay. Mr Murray said last night: "I think there will be more aggravation on the industrial scene this winter than there would have been if the joint statement had been adopted. But I do not see British industry going up in smoke, I really do not." He was at pains to play down the significance of the rejection of the proposed statement, which tied the unions to keeping the rate of inflation "at not more than its present level". Guidance withdrawn, page 4

## IRA bomb wave injures 37 in Ulster

From Christopher Walker, Belfast

Northern Ireland yesterday suffered one of the most concentrated waves of Provisional IRA terrorism experienced in the 10 years of the present crisis with devastating bomb attacks in seven towns and cities. They injured 37 people, most of them civilians, and caused several million pounds' worth of damage to property. By lunchtime, the normally bustling market town of Dungannon, co Tyrone, resembled the set of a war film after a car bomb had wrecked 54 shops and offices. In Omagh, co Tyrone, the commercial centre was gutted by the first car bomb planted for three years and in Enniskillen, co Fermanagh, the first floor of a £500,000 library complex opened in September was destroyed.

The devastation and fear provided a chilling reminder of the worst days of the Ulster troubles. Most of those injured were hit by flying glass or debris and many shoppers were left prostrate and weeping with shock.

The severity of the daylight attack was a bitter blow to the Government which had been busily promoting the view that life in the trouble province was at last making a gradual return to normality. Official sources maintained that the carefully planned attacks were deliberately aimed at sabotaging the recent relaxation in security measures which has done much to boost morale among Roman Catholics and Protestants alike.

It was pointed out in political circles that the operation was the most disturbing reminder in recent years of the continuing ability of the IRA to cause destruction on a crippling scale. Ironically the attacks took place while Mr Roy Mason, the Secretary of State, was in America on a brief official promotion trip.

In a belligerent statement last night, the Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for all 10 bombs which exploded during the day and said that it had been told by the Prime Minister that the province was returning to normality. The group also announced that there would be no Christmas ceasefire. In a 45-minute period starting at 11.30 am, four car bombs exploded in the shopping centres of four provincial towns in the western counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone. The large bombs in Omagh, Dungannon, Cookstown and Enniskillen all exploded in Newry, co Down. In addition four parcel bombs were planted outside shops in Londonderry and all caused fierce fires. In Belfast, the bomb wave continued in the evening when explosive devices went off at a timberyard and a fertilizer factory.

An immediate review of security measures in all towns was expected. Last night Mr Austin Currie, chief whip of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, appealed to the Government not to fall into what he described as the IRA's trap of putting up the barriers again. Photograph, page 2



Birthday slice: The Prince of Wales, who was 30 yesterday, cutting a birthday cake in a Regent Street store after a ceremony in which he switched on the first Christmas lights in the street for seven years. Beside the cake is a present to the Prince, a bottle of Mouton Rothschild 1948, the year of his birth. The lights, which will burn daily from 3.30 to midnight until January 6, cost

Regent Street traders £60,000. The 5,000 bulbs used in the display were given by a lighting company. A band and choir were on hand with carols for the ceremony. This is not something that I find myself undertaking to do on any other birthday," the Prince told a watching crowd. It was high time the street had its Christmas decorations back again, he said.

## Government firmly against call to leave EEC

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr Callaghan and Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday in the Commons unreservedly dispelled any impression given by the Prime Minister's speech the night before at the Lord Mayor's dinner that the Government would threaten to withdraw from the EEC if there were not radical changes in contributions to the budget. There has been a strong reaction to the EEC prediction that Britain could become the largest net contributor to the Community budget by 1980 while ranking among the poorest members. While MPs who traditionally oppose membership of the EEC urged instant withdrawal Mr Callaghan told the House that the Government was determined to stay in the Community, not splitting

up. It would cause a tremendous furor among European countries if a major member was to consider withdrawing. Reminding the House that the referendum on membership had produced a positive result, the Prime Minister said it was far better to work for the necessary reforms than to talk about leaving the EEC. There would be substantial disadvantages for Britain in leaving. Dr Owen, opening a debate in which both the Government and Opposition agreed that it was historically inevitable and politically desirable that Greece, Spain and Portugal should be admitted to the EEC, also rejected withdrawal. The way to achieve the reforms that the Government wanted was not to threaten to leave the Community. But the Foreign Secretary agreed that the blunt economic

facts of enlargement was that the three applicants were likely to receive more from the community budget than they put into it. That would mean an increase in Britain's contribution. Dr Owen suggested that the extra cost to Britain would be between £90m and £115m a year at 1977 prices. That should be seen against the present net cost of £660m. He promised that the Government would be working for a better balance to curb Britain's excessive contribution. Promising an early debate on the proposed European Monetary System, Dr Owen said the Government wished to see a scheme that was capable of accommodating weaker currencies. That should be accompanied by an improvement in the Community's budget system that would contribute to the

economic performance of all members. Our Political Correspondent writes: Labour backbenchers noted that Mr Callaghan, in his Guildhall speech on Monday, promised that a government decision on whether Britain should join the proposed EMS would be taken "in time for the House of Commons to discuss the issue before I meet the other heads of government in Brussels three weeks from now". Those MPs, mostly on the Labour side, who want to influence the Government against joining the system, made the deduction yesterday that the Government is fairly sure that Britain cannot enter on the proposed starting date, January 1, 1979. They had understood the Government's earlier statements. Continued on page 2, col 1

## ralia's embassy in cow 'bugged'

irresponsible report today, last July Mr Fraser told the ambassador that if any more devices were planted, Australia would insist on the expulsion of some officials at the Soviet Embassy. It is believed the warning was issued after Mr Basov was summoned on at least two occasions to the office of Mr Peacock. Each time Mr Basov vigorously denied the charge that the Soviet Union had planted any devices in Government offices. Michael Binyon writes from Moscow: The Australian Embassy here said it was "always alert to security needs" but had no further statement on the announcement in Canberra that bugging devices had been found on the premises in June. A spokesman, quoting Mr Peacock, suggested that Soviet-Australian relations were strained, affected and still remained strained. Trade talks and the proposed cultural agreement still remained suspended as a result. A matchbox-sized device was discovered in June, only five or six weeks after the first Soviet workmen were allowed into the Embassy to repair fire damage.

## s for Mrs Gandhi

Ferriman, a Gandhi was booed at a packed meeting in west London, last had been invited to the Indian Workers' (Southall) and tried about 1,000 people in 15 minutes. As some applause but made it impossible to address. Gandhi entered the Cinema for the meeting, thrown from the street, smashed the building and the car and black and an aide helped to

## Mr Sadat demands Gaza Strip

President Sadat told a party meeting in Ismailia that Egypt's minimum condition for signing a peace treaty with Israel was the return of the Gaza Strip. According to party members he added: "I will not leave Gaza. It is ours... The West Bank is Palestine's problem." Mr Sadat is sending Vice-President Mubarak to discuss the stalled peace talks with President Carter, but Washington views his arrival with trepidation. Dismissal is felt as new demands made by both sides. Page 7

## Shipbuilders will need more aid

The nationalized British Shipbuilders group lost £108m before tax in its first nine months of operation and will depend on Government support to continue operating, the company said. Opposition MPs criticized the subsidies and demanded information about the performance of individual companies. Page 17

## Legal aid reform is promised

Legal aid reforms that make many more people eligible for assistance were promised by the Government. Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Chancellor, said the financial conditions for eligibility would be simplified. Parliamentary report, page 12

Home News: 2-4  
European News: 5  
Overseas News: 15  
Arts: 18

## Trade surplus of £119m

Britain's visible trade balance swung to a surplus of £119m last month from a deficit of £15m in September. The improvement was mainly due to a large drop in imports, official statistics revealed. Page 17

## Stewards reject Leyland 16 pc

Shop stewards rejected an offer of £16 per cent pay rise at a meeting in Birmingham and pledged support for the strike at a transmissions plant there which has led to 27,000 lay-offs and stopped all Austin-Morris production. Mr Michael Edwards, BL chairman, was subjected to a personal attack by two stewards. Page 2

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## Barrister to be Ombudsman

Mr C. M. Clothier, QC, will become Britain's first Ombudsman to be appointed from outside the Civil Service when he succeeds Sir Ivor Hugh next January. The Prime Minister paid tribute to Sir Ivor in the House of Commons. Page 4

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## Palestinians reprieved in Cyprus

From Our Correspondent, Nicosia, Nov 14

President Kyprianos of Cyprus today exercised his prerogative of mercy and commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences passed on two Palestinians for the murder of Joussef Sibat, a prominent Egyptian editor, here last February.

The announcement came less than 24 hours before the two—Samir Muhammad Khadar, aged 28, and Zayed Husain Ahmad al-Ali, aged 26—were to be executed by hanging.

They were sentenced in April but won four days of execution. An official announcement said Mr Kyprianos reached his decision "with reluctance, despite his initial intention to the contrary", as a result of several factors.

The main reason cited was the "current situation and the wider interests of Cyprus, which is currently waging a struggle for its physical survival". This was seen as a reference to the wide support divided Cyprus receives from the non-aligned movement and its own close support for the Palestinian struggle.

The decision is bound to anger President Sadat, who has demanded either the execution of the assassins of his close friend and confidant, or their extradition to Egypt. The announcement said that Mr Kyprianos took into consideration that the death sentence has been abolished de facto in Cyprus, where there have been no executions for the past 15 years, as well as a large number of "appeals from governments and influential international organizations". It added that Mr Kyprianos wished to reiterate his strong condemnation both of Sibat's murder and international terrorism in general.

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## HOME NEWS

## 'Extinction' attack as Leyland offer of 16% is rejected

By Clifford Webb and Donald MacIntyre

Two hundred shop stewards who say they represent 100,000 BL (British Leyland) car workers yesterday rejected the company's 16 per cent pay offer and accused Mr Michael Edwards, BL chairman, of pursuing policies that would lead to the extinction of the state-controlled motor group.

The stewards' members of BL Cars' unofficial combined shop stewards' committee, met in Birmingham to pledge support for the strike at the Dursley Lane transmissions plant, which began 12 days ago and has stopped all Austin-Morris production and made 27,000 workers idle.

In doing so they ignored a management warning that a prolonged strike might mean the loss of 10,000 more jobs. They also voted in favour of opposing company demands for seven thousand voluntary redundancies.

Mr Edwards was subjected to a surprising personal attack by two of the shop stewards' leaders, Mr Derek Robinson, the combined chairman and secretary at Longbridge, and Mr Arthur Harper, the convenor and leader of the 3,500 men on strike at Dursley Lane.

A meeting between Dursley Lane shop stewards, full-time officials of five unions and management representatives failed to produce a peace formula.

The stewards will report to a mass meeting.

## MP urges ministers to avert 'Times' suspension

An MP yesterday urged Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, and Mr John Smith, Secretary of State for Trade, to meet the management of Times Newspapers and the relevant national union leaders in an attempt to avert the threatened suspension of publication on November 30.

The appeal was made by Mr Eric Moonman, Labour MP for Basildon, in a statement endorsed by the Labour newspaper group of which he is chairman. The company has threatened to suspend publication from the end of the month if it fails to reach agreement with the unions on the introduction of new technology.

Mr Moonman said: "I have nothing but the deepest foreboding. The Labour newspaper group is anxious to see the con-

tinuance of a varied press in Britain and to avoid the closure of a newspaper operation which may well find the problems involved in restarting insuperable despite the merits of the new technology.

"I have therefore appealed to Mr Booth and Mr Smith to agree to meet the management and the national general secretaries at a conference on November 24.

"A sensible trade unionist or manager can possibly regard the date of closure of a plant as the date from which to start negotiations."

Mr Moonman said that Mr M. J. Hussey, chief executive and managing director of Times Newspapers, and his colleagues had accepted his proposal to meet the Parliamentary Labour Party subcommittee concerned with communications on Tuesday.

## MPs question figures on EEC budget

Continued from page 1

to mean that the House of Commons would have a chance to give its views before the Cabinet came to a decision. No date has been fixed for the debate, but it is likely to be early in the week beginning November 26. The European summit is on December 4 and 5.

Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham, South, and chairman of the Safeguard Britain Campaign, said that Mr Callaghan in his Guildhall speech had understated the amount spent on agricultural support. "A number of parliamentary questions indicate that although export refunds are over £2,000m, other subsidies, aids and currency adjustments add up to another £3,000m, costs of storage being additional to that," Mr Spearing said.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Conservative MP for Mid-Oxon said yesterday that the Conservatives would also have questions to ask about the Prime Minister's figures.

"But of course no one can accept a Community agricultural policy which entails a substantial, unfair and continuing net deficit for Britain," Mr Hurd said.

"The Community can only work if from time to time it reviews its arrangements and corrects such imbalances. To that extent Mr Callaghan is right."

Labour had made Britain's contribution to the EEC budget a principal plank of its renegotiation of membership of the Community and had proclaimed that a safety net had been devised on budget payments.

"If that arrangement is not working, then it looks as if he (Mr Callaghan) and his colleagues made a hash of it," Mr Hurd said.

Debate urged: Mr Tom Torney (Labour, Bradford, South) is to urge Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the House, for a full Commons debate on the issue (the Press Association reports).

Mr Torney said: "I am very pleased that the Prime Minister has now come round to agreeing with what many of us have been saying for a long time, that the common agricultural policy is an absolute killer as far as Britain is concerned."

Mr Eric Horder (Labour, Walton) and a member of the party's national executive committee, said: "I am delighted that there is now a recognition of what some of us pointed out would happen when we entered the Common Market."

Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers Union, said in a BBC radio interview: "As far as farm prices are concerned, we have to see it in the context of the economy of the country."

But he added: "We cannot withdraw from the Common Market. It would be a very costly operation indeed."

Leading article, page 15

## Acas move in hospital hot water dispute

A peace formula was reached last night in the dispute affecting the West London Hospital, Hammersmith. Management and unions have agreed to call in the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

More than 100 patients at the hospital, including mothers and babies, were transferred on Monday after the hospital's hot water system had been turned off at four hours' notice by protesting workers.

The boilers were restarted eight hours later but yesterday there were only 26 patients, most of them elderly.

The area health authority said: "Patients will not be moved back until we are sure that the hospital can be run smoothly."

Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday described the protest as outrageous. "The action, taken at only a few hours' notice, left the hospital with no heating, no hot water and no sterilising facilities," he said. "It is indefensible to take such action in our hospitals. They are not factories where no one is at risk if the production line stops."

Mr Ennals said hospital workers must live up to the responsibilities of the job. "We cannot afford a trigger-happy approach."

The hot water shut-off, on Monday, was part of a dispute over clocking on by cleaners and other staff who say time clocks are degrading and unnecessary. The boilermen were asked to take protest action.

The dispute has simmered since the summer, when the workers involved, members of the National Union of Public Employees (Nuppe) took protest action.

In August, management and unions sought a ruling from Acas. Last month the conciliation body said the time-keeping machines should be installed, that manual recording should continue in the meantime, and that workers during the summer's action should be restored.

The agreement reached last night after three hours of talks, calls on Acas to clarify the award it made in the original public last summer.

"The National Union of Public Employees has agreed to be bound by whatever ruling Acas may give," a union official said. "The management have agreed to set in hand the payment of the money which was stopped."

The Department of Health and Social Security said: "We are delighted that there has been a speedy resolution."

## Disruption to Waterloo rail services expected today

By Donald MacIntyre

Labour Reporters

British Rail yesterday warned passengers not to travel today on services between Waterloo and south-west London, Surrey and Hampshire unless it was essential.

Southern Region officials advised commuters to use alternative transport because of a one-day unofficial stoppage planned by 620 drivers.

The dispute comes after a recommendation by the Railway Staff National Tribunal that the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) should not be granted access to the board bonus payments for increased responsibility.

British Rail said last night that a meeting of the industry's full negotiating body had been convened for November 22 on the issue. Aslef has said that without a satisfactory offer

there might be a national dispute.

The British Railways Board apologized in a statement for today's disruption and said that the date for the meeting was acceptable to all three railway unions.

The tribunal, headed by Lord McCarthy, rejected a claim for bonuses for all 20,000 Aslef drivers and proposed instead a £3.14 shift payment for drivers in charge of high speed trains. The National Union of Railwaymen has broadly accepted the report.

Southern Region said that almost all services to Waterloo were vulnerable to today's action, including those to and from Portsmouth, Southampton, Bournemouth and Weymouth.

Suburban areas affected: Guildford, Woking, Wimbledon, Weybridge, Surbiton, Hampton Court, Shepperton and Ascot.

## Mr Callaghan's budget speech gets little sympathy from the Community

From Michael Hornsby

British criticism in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet of the way the EEC budget is financed and his statement that Britain could not agree to a permanent increase in its contribution has brought the argument about fair returns from Community membership back to the centre of EEC debate.

Britain's contribution to the budget was one of the main issues in the Labour Government's renegotiation of EEC membership before the 1975 referendum. But the solution agreed then has little relevance to the position in which Britain expects to find herself by 1980.

The reaction of German sources in Brussels to Mr Callaghan's statement was that Britain ought to have foreseen that when the contribution was being renegotiated, "Frankly, this looks to us like standing on the platform and weeping after the train has left you had a chance to get on at the time," one said.

The sources did not dispute, however, that on present trends Britain would become a steadily higher net contributor to the EEC budget. They insisted that Germany was ready to discuss proposals for reducing agricultural expenditure, but said Britain had not produced positive suggestions.

The Germans believe that there is likely to be a permanent dispute in the coming weeks over which countries benefit most from EEC subsidies on intra-Community food trade. The Germans and others maintain that this considerably changes the picture of gains and benefits.

Calculations in the confidential report by the EEC's economic policy committee, which showed Britain to be the biggest net contributor when transitional arrangements end in two years, assume that the subsidies will be paid to exporting countries as at present.

The Germans maintain that the subsidies also benefit Britain's balance of payments by holding down the price of imported food. They say that the Community budget contains a second set of figures for when subsidies are allocated to importing countries.

On that basis, Britain would have been a net beneficiary of the EEC budget last year to the extent of about £85m, instead of a net contributor of £423m. After the transitional arrangements end, Britain would be only half as big a net contributor as Germany.

British officials contest that fiercely. They say that even with the subsidies Britain is paying far more for her food than if she was free to buy on the world market. Secondly, without the subsidies other EEC member states would be unable to sell their produce on the British market. The cost of subsidizing the sale of the surplus on markets outside the Community would be much higher.

The "corrective mechanism" agreed during the 1974-75 renegotiation of British membership is triggered only when a country's gross contribution exceeds the budget gets strikingly out of line.

Charles Hargrove writes from Paris: Mr Callaghan's speech is not going to make his discussions with President Giscard d'Estaing here next week any easier.

The speech has prompted no official comment so far and is



The scene yesterday in Scotch Street, Dungannon, co Tyrone, after a 300lb bomb had exploded. The Provisional IRA has claimed responsibility.

## Talks start today on bread strike

By Our Labour Staff

Joint talks to the bakery dispute, now more than a week old, start today at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas). Both sides expect negotiations to be long and difficult.

Mr Michael Rogers, director of the Federation of Bakers, who yesterday discussed the employers' position with Mr James Mortimer, chairman of Acas, estimated that seven tenths or more of normal bread supplies are being produced.

Not more than about three thousand of the 26,000 employees called out on strike last Tuesday have gone back, but the two biggest bakery companies, Rank Hovis McDougall and Allied Bakeries, which are the only ones affected, are said by the employers to be producing about three fifths of their output with management help.

Four men were arrested yesterday after clashes between pickets and police outside a Mother's Pride bakery at Poole, Dorset.

Today's talks are likely to start with Acas staff meeting each side separately. The Bakers, Food and Allied Workers' Union has rejected an 11 per cent pay and productivity increase and is claiming rises of 26 per cent.

Mr Rogers yesterday disagreed with Mr Samuel Maddox, the union's general secretary, who contended that four independent companies which have made deals had granted the union's demand for a £10 rise on basic rates.

Sea-trout caught in the Thames

A sea-trout caught by an angler at Kingston upon Thames last week has given the Thames Water Authority encouraging new evidence that the river is getting cleaner. The 11-inch fish, caught by Mr Peter Houghton, weighed at most 14oz.

Mr Randall Boyd, assistant fisheries manager for the Water Board, said the fish, which was in excellent condition, was an immature hen sea-trout.

## Secrets case jury find ex-soldier guilty

By Craig Seton

The jury in the Official Secrets Act trial yesterday convicted John Berry, a former soldier, of communicating information about British signals intelligence, but failed to reach a verdict on the charge under section 2 of the Act alleging an act preparatory to an offence.

During retiring the jury sent a request to the judge for copies of the Franks report on the Official Secrets Act. Before they were sent to an hotel for the night, the judge said that after consultation with counsel he had come to the conclusion that he could not supply them with the report.

The report had not been put in evidence, he said, and it was a strict rule that once the jury had retired nothing new should be put before them as evidence. The jury had in the summary of evidence what Mr Campbell in court had said he thought was most important in the Franks report.

Telling the jury that they would spend the night in an hotel, he said: "It is vitally important you should not talk about this case except in the hearing of each other."

In an emergency involving relatives or friends, they should make an application to him to decide whether a message could be passed. "I shall be available all night," he added.

Mr Berry, 34, of 10, St. James' Street, London, was charged with communicating information about British signals intelligence, but failed to reach a verdict on the charge under section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911. The judge gave a direction earlier this week that Mr Berry should be convicted.

The jury foreman replied: "No" when asked if the jurors had reached a verdict on which they were to agree on the charges against Mr Campbell and Mr Aubrey. Mr Campbell has denied receiving informa-

## Policemen face bribe inquiry

A senior detective was taken off a murder investigation yesterday to begin an inquiry into allegations of bribery against two London policemen.

The investigation is into "serious corruption" uncovered in a routine inquiry, a police officer said.

Several men were being questioned last night at Basildon police station, Essex, where a constable is under suspension for alleged firearm offences.

Det Chief Supt Peter Crust, head of the county CID, left a search for a sex killer to take charge of the case.

The police officer said: "The allegations against these two men are of a disturbing nature. They came to light during an unconnected internal investigation."

It is understood that the two London men, both detectives, were investigating complaints against Essex officers.

Scotland Yard said last night: "We have no comment to make at this stage."

Editor's wife injured

Mrs Maire Cruise O'Brien, wife of Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, editor-in-chief of The Observer, is seriously ill in a Dublin hospital after a crash early yesterday.

## Ministry accused of 'monumental boob'

By George Clark

Mistakes made at the Department of the Environment over the legal cover for work undertaken by the Location of Offices Bureau in trying to attract international and multinational companies to establish offices in Britain are being investigated.

That is contained in a statutory instrument of 1977, made under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1943, and was explained by Mr Shore as modification of the bureau's activities to attracting international companies and encouraging office development in inner urban areas, including London.

As it affected London, that was a reversal of the bureau's original purpose when it was set up in 1963 by the Conservative Government. That was to achieve a dispersal of office work from London to other areas.

Now, apparently, the Government's lawyers have discovered that the order made in 1977 under the 1943 Act could not cover some of the expenditure that has been incurred in the last year. One estimate is that £30,000 is involved.

Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Merton, who has written asking for an explanation of the bureau's present activities, said last night: "Everything points to another monumental boob by the Department of the Environment, which is fast achieving the record of being the sloppiest department in Whitehall. It will be interesting to see how the illegal expenditure is accounted for."

adequacy of the powers under which the bureau operates."

According to the bureau, the visit to the United States by the chairman, Mr Christopher Fremdergast, and one other official was authorized by Mr Shore under existing legislation.

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As it affected London, that was a reversal of the bureau's original purpose when it was set up in 1963 by the Conservative Government. That was to achieve a dispersal of office work from London to other areas.

Now, apparently, the Government's lawyers have discovered that the order made in 1977 under the 1943 Act could not cover some of the expenditure that has been incurred in the last year. One estimate is that £30,000 is involved.

Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Merton, who has written asking for an explanation of the bureau's present activities, said last night: "Everything points to another monumental boob by the Department of the Environment, which is fast achieving the record of being the sloppiest department in Whitehall. It will be interesting to see how the illegal expenditure is accounted for."

## Miss Proll was visited by terrorists

Asrid Proll, an alleged member of the Baader-Meinhof gang, has been visited in prison by convicted German terrorists, it was disclosed yesterday.

Inspector James Beck, of the anti-terrorist squad, said that Thorwald Herzog and his sister, Marian, former members of the gang, had been allowed in to visit Miss Proll at Brixton, where she is held pending extradition proceedings.

"We have to check everyone who visits her because of prison regulations," he said. "The Herzogs were not refused entry and permission to visit Proll because they once belonged to the Baader-Meinhof gang. They have served their sentences."

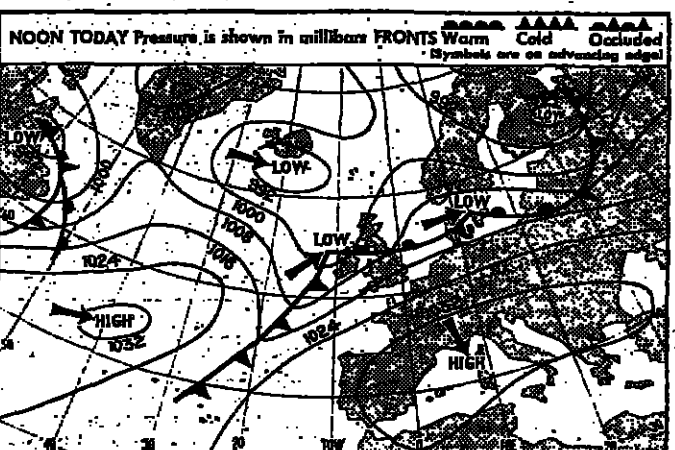
Mr Herzog served two years and his sister 27 months for their part in various crimes, including theft committed by the gang in the late 1960s. Mr Beck was speaking after Miss Proll had been remanded in custody for a further week at Bow Street Magistrates' Court.

Miss Dorothea Ridder, of West Berlin, who had been detained at Dover by immigration authorities since Sunday after saying she had arrived to visit Miss Proll, was allowed in last night on a seven-day visitor's permit.

Public-sector tenants

The consultative document outlining government proposals to extend security of tenure to public-sector tenants, which was reported in The Times of November 7, is available on request from the Department of the Environment, Room N12/03, Markham Street, London, SW11. Telephone 212 3875.

## Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 7.18 am Sun sets: 4.12 pm  
Moon rises: 1.32 am Moon sets: 5.7 pm  
Last quarter: November 22  
Lighting up: 4.42 pm to 6.50 am  
High water: London Bridge, 1.51 am, 7.3m (24.0ft); 2.5 pm, 7.2m (23.9ft); Avonmouth, 7.22 am, 13.3m (43.7ft); 7.44 pm, 13.4m (43.9ft); Dover, 11.7 am, 6.7m (22.0ft); 11.26 pm, 6.7m (22.0ft); Hull, 6.3 am, 7.4m (24.2ft); 6.27 pm, 7.4m (24.2ft); Liverpool, 11.20 am, 9.2m (30.5ft); 11.36 pm, 9.3m (30.5ft).

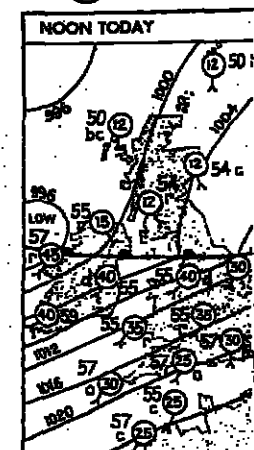
A deep depression will move NE across N Scotland.

Forecasts for 5 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, E England, Channel Islands, E Midlands, East Angles: Mainly dry, bright periods, some rain after dark.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MONDAY: C, cloud; f, fair; R, rain; S, sun; so, snow.

Algeria: 10-15; Amsterdam: 12-18; Antwerp: 10-15; Athens: 15-20; Barcelona: 15-20; Berlin: 10-15; Birmingham: 10-15; Bristol: 10-15; Bucharest: 15-20; Budapest: 10-15; Cardiff: 10-15; Copenhagen: 10-15; Dublin: 10-15; Edinburgh: 10-15; Frankfurt: 10-15; Geneva: 10-15; Hamburg: 10-15; Harrogate: 10-15; Helsinki: 10-15; Hong Kong: 25-30; Istanbul: 15-20; Johannesburg: 15-20; Karachi: 25-30; Lagos: 25-30; London: 10-15; Lyons: 10-15; Madrid: 15-20; Manchester: 10-15; Milan: 10-15; Moscow: 10-15; Newcastle: 10-15; Nice: 15-20; Oslo: 10-15; Oxford: 10-15; Paris: 10-15; Rome: 15-20; Rotterdam: 10-15; Sheffield: 10-15; Stockholm: 10-15; Swansea: 10-15; Sydney: 20-25; Taipei: 25-30; Tokyo: 20-25; Valencia: 15-20; Vienna: 10-15; Warsaw: 10-15; Wellington: 15-20; Zurich: 10-15.



Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 pm, 15°C (59°F); min, 6 am, 10°C (50°F). Rain, pm, 7.2 per cent. Rain, 6 pm, 0.9 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 1,026.1 millibars, rising, 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Overseas sailing prices

Australia: 18-19; Belgium: 18-19; Canada: 18-19; Denmark: 18-19; France: 18-19; Germany: 18-19; Greece: 18-19; Hong Kong: 25-30; India: 18-19; Italy: 18-19; Japan: 18-19; Korea: 18-19; Malaysia: 18-19; Mexico: 18-19; Netherlands: 18-19; New Zealand: 18-19; Norway: 18-19; Portugal: 18-19; Spain: 18-19; Sweden: 18-19; Switzerland: 18-19; Taiwan: 18-19; Thailand: 18-19; Turkey: 18-19; USA: 18-19; USSR: 18-19; Venezuela: 18-19; Yugoslavia: 18-19.



E NEWS

## Inquiry into gas 'monopoly'

**gas appliances**

Young Affairs Unit

Summers' Association, of which has the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to investigate the Corporation may be a serious abuse of power by using its near monopoly to prevent retail competition from obtaining gas.

also alleges that Gas must be able to use its "massive power" to do not be passed to competition. It adds that gas is among the most domestic appliances significant minority" are dissatisfied with the Commission was asked by Mr Gordon Director-General of the, to inquire into gas cookers, space heaters and instantaneous water heaters. It is due to December, 1979.

ce submitted to the published Which? says it has at independent getting supplies of, or in getting them that would enable compete with gas show-

a 95 per cent of the

## Vauxhall must pay sleeper £7,319

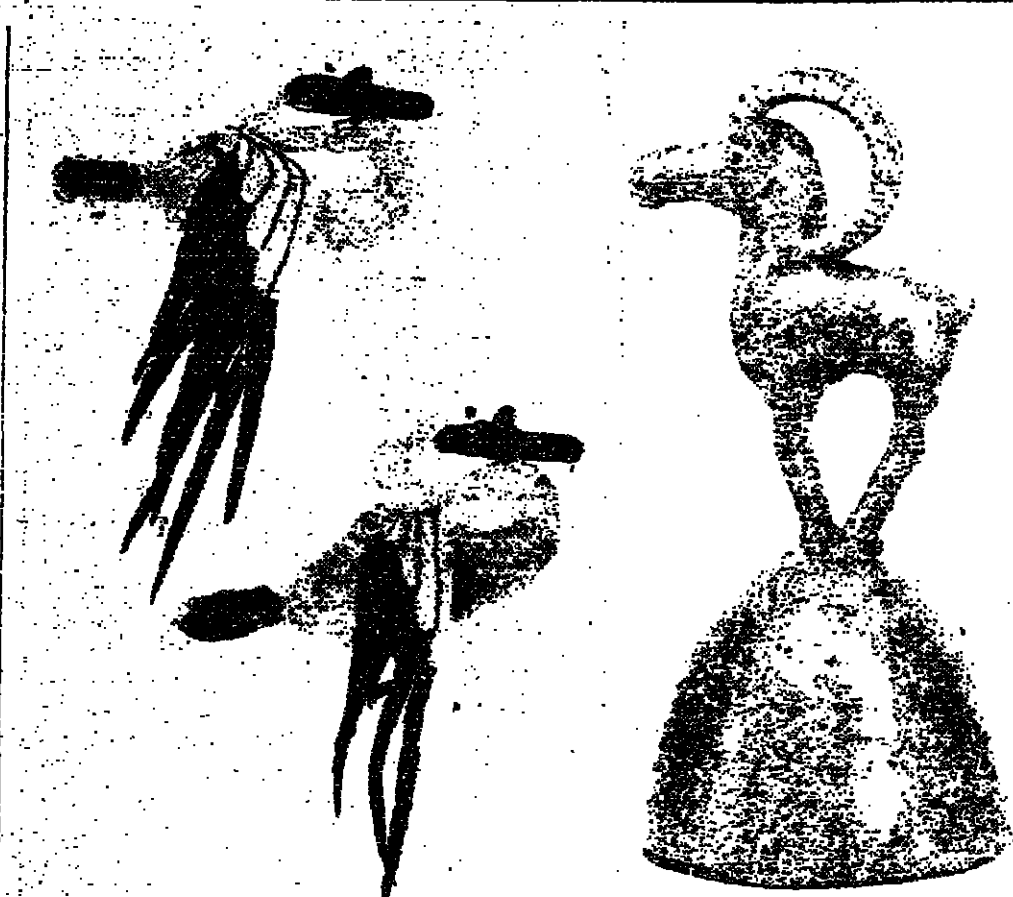
Vauxhall Motors, of Luton, was ordered by an industrial tribunal at Bedford yesterday to pay £7,319 to a worker caught sleeping while on the night shift. The sum includes a penalty of £1,500 because Vauxhall ignored an order to re-engage him.

The company said it would be a laughing stock if it took back Mr Mohammed Ayub, aged 52, after an industrial tribunal had found that he had been dismissed unfairly. Mr Ayub, of Biscot Road, Luton, was dismissed in February.

Mr Ayub was said to have gone to a quiet corner on the night shift, removed his shoes and socks, covered himself and slept.

He told the tribunal earlier this year that everyone on night shift, either sleep or played cards after completing the work quota. The tribunal ruled that Mr Ayub had been dismissed unfairly.

The tribunal also accepted that the publicity had made it more difficult for him to get another job. It said: "It is argued that the publicity is something he brought on himself through sleeping and he cannot complain if prospective employers do not wish to have him. We do not accept that argument."



## Air travellers delayed

Air travellers experienced delays in entering Britain yesterday because of a dispute involving 90 customs officers at Heathrow airport, London.

The officers, members of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, all work in the airport's Terminal Three and were enforcing a "work to standard"

## Mr John Silkin in accident

Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was treated in hospital for a leg injury yesterday after being involved in an accident with a moped in Westminster.

He was discharged later and went home to rest.

Swans cut from felt (left) and a bronze finial are among the finds from frozen graves, dating from the sixth century BC, which form part of an exhibition at the British Museum of the culture of the nomads who roamed southern Siberia until the third century AD. The exhibition, on loan from the Soviet Union, opens tomorrow.

## TV helps to find homes for 300 needy children

By Kenneth Gosling

Homes have been found for 300 children with special needs as a result of the plight of such children being made more widely known through television. The programmes began amid controversy four years ago, but Mr John Fitzgerald, director of Adoption Resource Exchange, believes the successful pattern will be maintained when the Granada programme, *Reports Action*, resumes its efforts on Sunday week.

The programmes began with *World in Action* and were taken up by *Reports Action* and last winter by BBC's *Nationwide*.

During the same four-year period 400 children were found adoptive or foster parents by other means, but they were more easily placed.

Fewer than a tenth of children successfully placed through television had appeared on the screen. Of the 30 who had appeared, 20 had been happily placed and there were hopes for five of the others, Mr Fitzgerald said yesterday. The programmes had attracted 11,000 inquiries and 310 of the families who responded had been approved so far as adopters or foster-parents.

"I doubt if we could have placed this number by any other means during this time", he said.

The publicity also made prospective parents better informed about the kind of children available.

Miss Joan Bakewell, a *Reports Action* presenter, said the programme was fast-moving but there was a deliberate change of key when the children were shown. "We are not in the market to bulldoze people", she said.

A couple with six children who adopted a young boy, who had been in care since birth, explained their own experience. The mother, introduced only as Vivienne, said the adopted child had helped their own youngest boy, suffering from Down's syndrome, to say his first word. "We had waited five years and then he came in the side of his cot and said 'Mummy'."

## Prosecution cost warning

By Our Legal Correspondent

The Home Office has given a warning of the heavy costs that would be involved if a national prosecution system was introduced for England and Wales.

In a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, the Home Office says that converting to a system similar to that in Scotland, with its procurator fiscal, would cost more than the "few million pounds" that some of its supporters had suggested.

As with its other memoranda to the commission the Home Office does not favour any particular reform. It does, however, suggest that there would have to be, at least, a change to ensure that every police authority had its own prosecuting solicitor's department. At present only 31 out of the 42 have such departments.

## ers at centre n down

Correspondent

hat have helped to employment at Chichester, Sussex, were taken away from the win- job centre because said they spoil the cathedral city.

our 1,500,000 people it does seem ridiculous are having to bow advertising regula- Hazel McCluskey, ager of the centre, day.

attered posters ads in the district p a few weeks ago the centre is inside d conservation area not have been dis- are street windows. City Council said "It was explained iger that if the ad- were displayed at are inside the build- uld not be subject to covering advertise-

the posters, measur- 2ft, brought a big 1 job applications

## In brief

### Connery offer of John Brown role

Scottish Television is to approach Sean Connery, who was born in Edinburgh, to portray John Brown in a new play about the relationship between Queen Victoria and her manservant.

The television company said last night that it had given £1,000 to help the Museum of Scottish Tartans at Comrie to buy John Brown's kilt and matching knickers at an auction on Monday.

### Mrs Thatcher to open show

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, is to open the 1979 Boat Show at Earls Court on January 4. Mr Edward Heath opened the show in 1971 when he was Prime Minister.

### Dead man identified

A man burnt to death eight days ago in a caravan fire at Beadnell, Northumberland, was identified from dental records yesterday as Mr. Ronald Gardiner, aged 61, of Percy Park, Tyne and Wear.

### Body below bridge

The body of Mr James Close, aged 49, who retired only 10 days ago as a Lothian and Borders police chief inspector, was found on a rocky islet 20ft below the Forth Road Bridge at North Queensferry yesterday.

### £2,000 found

The police are trying to trace the owner of more than £2,000 in bank notes found by the roadside in a brown metal cashbox at Dickleburgh, near Diss, Norfolk.

### Body in river

The body of Mr Thomas Wragg, aged 64, a librarian, of Edensor, Derbyshire, was recovered from the river Derwent on the Duke of Devonshire's estate at Chatsworth yesterday.

### Couple die in accident

Mr William Scarr, aged 75, of Pocklington, and his wife, Lucy, aged 70, were killed when their car was in a collision with another car at Market Weighton, Humberside, yesterday.

## rs begin on oof ll station

Correspondent

as been made on the ob of repairing and the vaulted glass Victorian Paragon ion at Hull. Work is cost almost £1.4m. on is 130 years old d building, regarded e finest examples in oration will include the five cast iron as and 15,500sq ft of s.

over the platform he glass-reinforced the roof of the cou- be glass. The tonework has been during interior ion, which did not ch the architectural e structure.

ion

Bryant, whose earlier the Prince of Wales's stimes was mentioned on November 4, was described as an RCPA. He is a member of the ational council.

## left victim in street brain damage

ged 16, who was said icked a man in the left him lying uncon- the street for five h brain damage, was detention centre for by Mr Justice Peter Watford Crown Court

ert Forrest, for the n, said the victim was spiral more than three fter the attack and er be normal again.

oy, of Wollescote, ge, West Midlands, guilty to causing bodily harm to Mr Bashford, aged 50, of

## jailed for g son

Ward, aged 58, a Dryden Street, Ham- micheyla, was jailed at Crown Court yesterday months for the man- of his son, Hugh, aged on holiday in Cumbria. ge was reduced from

rosecution said Hugh tervened in a dispute his father and mother e trying to take a knife father lunged forward wife entered his heart.

## Detective cleared of assault

Det. Inspector Michael Molloy, aged 36, of Merseyside serious crimes squad, was cleared at Chester Crown Court on Monday of indecently assaulting a woman of 22 he had said he regarded as a potential informer.

Mr Justice Lawton directed the jury to acquit Mr Molloy on another charge of assault, causing actual bodily harm, and ordered that defence costs should be paid from public funds.



## Should he call on people less and call them up more?

It's generally accepted that 80% of your business comes from 20% of your customers. This makes life hard on the rep. Because, if he's got to trudge around all his customers, he's going to end up with blistered feet.

He can't give the top 20% the attention they deserve. And can't service the rest economically. A recent survey by "Sales Force" shows that he's costing you over £12,000 a year to keep in shoe leather. So it's vital for him to be where it matters most. If he uses the phone to handle the other 80% of his customers, he can keep them happy at a fraction of the cost of a personal visit. That way, he'll have more time for the important customers. It makes sense to make phone calls.



We're here to help you.







## EUROPE

# Agreement on Berlin-Hamburg motorway proves Bonn's links with East Germany

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Communist Government's position that West Berlin is an Allied-occupied separate entity and not yet a part of West Germany.  
The agreement is also seen as yet another bond between East and West Germany. It is another stabilising element which could ensure that cooperation and dialogue would continue even if the atmosphere between Washington and Moscow suddenly became stormy or strained.  
Although the negotiations started earlier, East Germany clearly received the signal to go ahead after the visit by President Brezhnev to Bonn in May. The Soviet Union seems to have showed in this and other ways its anxiety for good relations with West Germany, which it apparently regards as the most important country in Western Europe and its leaders more predictable and reliable than President Carter.  
"We are reaping this autumn

the fruits of Mr. Brezhnev's visit in the spring," a city official said.  
The East Germans' desire to complete the agreement was demonstrated by the fact that they made no trouble when Herr Dietrich Stobbe, the West Berlin Mayor, became President of the Bundestag, the upper house in Bonn, on November 1. This in East German eyes was a clear violation of the four-power agreement on Berlin.  
The West Germans are realistic about the fact that as before, they have had to buy better conditions for Berlin with hard cash. The agreement will cost them many hundreds of millions of marks, on top of the estimated 1,000m or so they are already pouring into East Germany and the special trade conditions which, in effect, make East Germany an unofficial member of the European Community.  
The most spectacular result

of the agreement will be the new motorway linking Hamburg and West Berlin. To be financed largely by West Germany and built by East Germany, it will replace a slow country road where traffic is frequently hampered by level crossings and Soviet military convoys.  
It will reduce the driving time between the two largest German cities to two-and-a-half hours.  
West Germany will also pay for the improvement of East German railways through which much of West Berlin's goods traffic passes. The East Germans will reopen the Teltow canal, a waterway inside the city which was cut off when Berlin was divided. This will enable barges to reach the industrial zone on the south of West Berlin instead of spending days on a long roundabout route through a part of East Berlin which has a complicated system of locks and endless bureaucratic formalities.

## Lesrine is an letter lice

by Margrove

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## ckers driven off arms in Canaries port

Correspondent

14  
w of an Argentine  
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a gang who boarded  
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it was moored at Las  
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to reports reaching  
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n Haifa to Buenos  
the arms, put into  
la Cruz, the port for  
on Sunday, to refuel  
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s, armed with knives,

drew up alongside the Almirante  
Stewart in three rubber  
launches at about three am on  
Monday. But an alert seaman  
on watch spread the alarm and  
the attackers were put to flight  
after being shot at.  
The incident occurred after  
recent blocking of arms ship-  
ments to Chile, Argentina and  
certain other countries by  
Spanish merchant seamen's  
unions. Suspensions focused on  
the separatist Movement for the  
Self-determination and Inde-  
pendence of the Canary Islands  
and other organisations of the  
extreme left. The ship sailed  
for Argentina last night.

## al shot in 1 border nt dies

Correspondent

14  
Pieter Goumans, a  
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Customs official was  
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d West German police  
race the couple.

## Senegal leader given honorary degree by Spain

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Nov 14.  
The University of Salamanca  
today invested President Leopold Senghor of Senegal with an honorary doctorate.  
President Senghor dined with King Juan Carlos last night, a few hours after his arrival in Madrid on a three-day official visit. The King toasted the visiting chief of state as "the friend, the outstanding intellectual, the exceptional statesman who has dedicated his life to strengthening understanding and concord between peoples".  
The Senegalese President is expected to discuss proposals for increased trade with Spain before his departure next Thursday morning. The question of the war in the Sahara will also undoubtedly arise in his talks with Spanish officials, since his country borders on Mauritania, one of the nations involved in the desert conflict.



The Queen being driven with President Eanes of Portugal from Victoria station, London.

## Gen Eanes welcomed in London

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales welcomed President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal at Victoria station, London, yesterday on his arrival for a three-day state visit to Britain.  
As Prince Charles, who was 30 yesterday, left by car for Buckingham Palace, a large crowd which had gathered outside the station applauded him

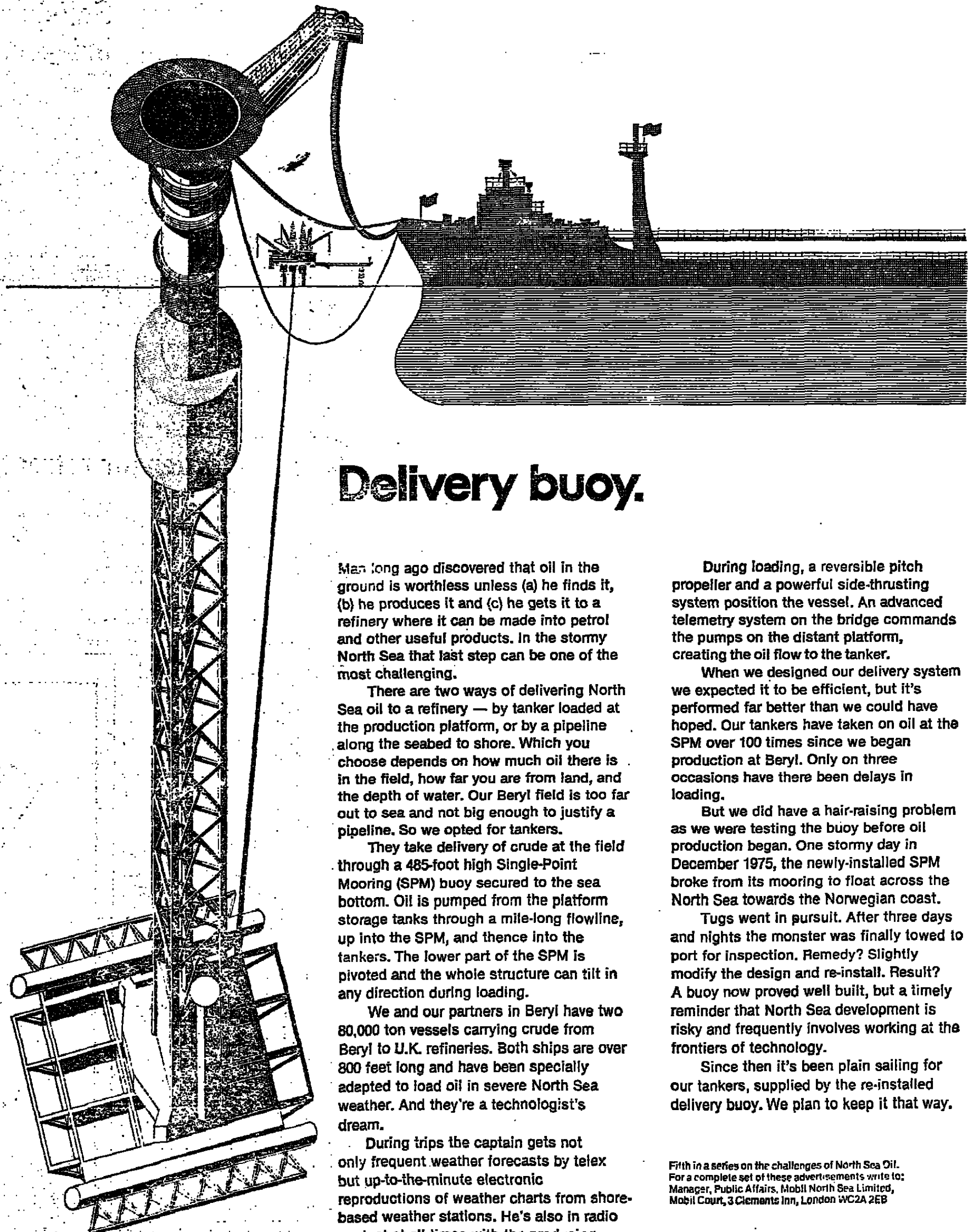
loudly. Many shouted birthday greetings. The Prince laughed and waved.  
Princess Anne and Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, were also in the royal party.  
President and Senhora Eanes had landed at Gatwick airport—the centre of controversy in Portugal. The British Government recently ruled that all flights from Portugal should land at Gatwick from April next year and not at Heathrow. The decision has annoyed the Portuguese airline, TAP.  
Today a deputation of trade union leaders will call on President Eanes, who is staying at Buckingham Palace.

to see it for himself. From Gatwick the Portuguese party travelled to Victoria station.  
President Eanes will have talks with Mr. Callaghan, the Prime Minister, meet businessmen and trade union leaders and visit the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst.  
Yesterday's programme included the laying of a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier at Westminster Abbey and a state banquet given in his honour by the Queen at Buckingham Palace last night.  
A deputation of trade union leaders will call on President Eanes, who is staying at Buckingham Palace.

Court Circular, page 16

## North Italy hit by fresh bomb attacks

Florence, Nov 14.—A new wave of politically-motivated bomb attacks has swept northern Italy in the past 24 hours. Six people were slightly injured in three of the explosions in Florence, Tuscany and at Pisa.  
A makeshift bomb hidden in a dustbin outside the Florence tax office exploded when a dustman opened the bin early today, the Italian news agency Ansa reported. The dustman and three passers-by were slightly injured and cars, the tax office and other buildings were damaged.  
Two women were slightly hurt when bombs exploded outside public buildings in Pisa. A total of eight bombs had been planted in Tuscany overnight and today. Two overnight explosions—in Florence and Prato—damaged a police station and the home of a former Communist mayor.  
Three more bombs discovered in public buildings in Florence early today were defused.  
Responsibility for all eight attacks was claimed by an organization calling itself "The proletarian Combat Squad" in a call to the Florence office of Ansa.  
The bombings took terrorist activities into new territory. The new wave of bombings comes after last week's murder of a chief prosecutor, his bodyguard and a court official and yesterday's attack by an armed gang on a former Milan prison doctor—Agence France-Presse.



## Delivery buoy.

Man long ago discovered that oil in the ground is worthless unless (a) he finds it, (b) he produces it and (c) he gets it to a refinery where it can be made into petrol and other useful products. In the stormy North Sea that last step can be one of the most challenging.

There are two ways of delivering North Sea oil to a refinery — by tanker loaded at the production platform, or by a pipeline along the seabed to shore. Which you choose depends on how much oil there is in the field, how far you are from land, and the depth of water. Our Beryl field is too far out to sea and not big enough to justify a pipeline. So we opted for tankers.

They take delivery of crude at the field through a 485-foot high Single-Point Mooring (SPM) buoy secured to the sea bottom. Oil is pumped from the platform storage tanks through a mile-long flowline, up into the SPM, and thence into the tankers. The lower part of the SPM is pivoted and the whole structure can tilt in any direction during loading.

We and our partners in Beryl have two 80,000 ton vessels carrying crude from Beryl to U.K. refineries. Both ships are over 800 feet long and have been specially adapted to load oil in severe North Sea weather. And they're a technologist's dream.

During trips the captain gets not only frequent weather forecasts by telex but up-to-the-minute electronic reproductions of weather charts from shore-based weather stations. He's also in radio contact at all times with the producing platform and with Mobil's shore base at Aberdeen.

Permanent sea-water ballast is carried in special tanks quite separate from those used to carry oil. Thus no oil tanks are flushed out at sea, and the environment is protected.

During loading, a reversible pitch propeller and a powerful side-thrusting system position the vessel. An advanced telemetry system on the bridge commands the pumps on the distant platform, creating the oil flow to the tanker.

When we designed our delivery system we expected it to be efficient, but it's performed far better than we could have hoped. Our tankers have taken on oil at the SPM over 100 times since we began production at Beryl. Only on three occasions have there been delays in loading.

But we did have a hair-raising problem as we were testing the buoy before oil production began. One stormy day in December 1975, the newly-installed SPM broke from its mooring to float across the North Sea towards the Norwegian coast.

Tugs went in pursuit. After three days and nights the monster was finally towed to port for inspection. Remedy? Slightly modify the design and re-install. Result? A buoy now proved well built, but a timely reminder that North Sea development is risky and frequently involves working at the frontiers of technology.

Since then it's been plain sailing for our tankers, supplied by the re-installed delivery buoy. We plan to keep it that way.

Fifth in a series on the challenges of North Sea Oil. For a complete set of these advertisements write to: Manager, Public Affairs, Mobil North Sea Limited, Mobil Court, 3 Clements Inn, London WC2A 2EB

**Mobil**







## SEAS

## President Sadat demands return of Gaza Strip as minimum condition for signing peace treaty

Nov 14.—President Sadat today demanded that the return of the Gaza Strip be a minimum condition for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Mr. Sadat, who returned from a visit to Washington today, said the Israeli Foreign Minister, Moshe Dayan, had demanded that the Israeli Cabinet would be discussing the return of the Gaza Strip as a condition for signing a peace treaty.

Referring to the West Bank autonomy problem, Mr. Dayan said: "We will not agree to this being linked in a mechanical way to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Each of the two things will have to be decided in their own time, and this is the main point of difference between us."

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## President predicts post-Tito leaders will turn to Moscow for support

Nov 14.—President Tito today predicted that the successors of his regime in Yugoslavia would turn to Moscow for support.

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## Violence in Tehran but oil wells flow again

Tehran, Nov 14.—Violence erupted in Tehran today for the first time in more than a week as small groups of anti-government demonstrators fought running battles with troops in the crowded bazaar district.

Mr. Sadat said he would not agree to this being linked in a mechanical way to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Each of the two things will have to be decided in their own time, and this is the main point of difference between us.

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## Russians hail singer's acquittal as victory

From Michael Leapman, New York, Nov 14. Mr. Dean Reed, the folk singer, was acquitted of criminal trespass at Buffalo, Minnesota, last night. He and 18 other defendants were found not guilty by a jury of charges which stemmed from a demonstration against the erection of power lines over rural land.

Mr. Reed, who has visited the Soviet Union several times to sing, preferred to stay in prison after his arrest rather than pay \$300 (\$150) bail, and he went on hunger strike.

## Outside effort to mediate in Nicaragua fails

Managua, Nov 14.—An international mediation team trying to make peace between President Anastasio Somoza and his opponents is to leave Nicaragua for the time being after failing to find a settlement.

## Discontent grows in Argentina among military

From Our Correspondent, Buenos Aires, Nov 14. November is always an uneasy month in Argentine military circles, since it is the month when the annual promotions and retirements of senior officers are decided.



Missile from underground: The United States Air Force has been experimenting with a new method of protecting intercontinental missiles from enemy action by burying them in easily hidden trenches. In the test shown here at an Arizona site, a Boeing prototype mechanism thrusts aside 10in of concrete and 5ft of soil and rises to its launching position in less than one minute.

## Charter's wife asks West to free her husband

Nov 14.—The wife of the imprisoned Czechoslovak nationalist, Mr. Jiri Charter, appealed today for his release through international pressure.

Mr. Charter, who is 57, was arrested in 1977. He is accused of keeping Czechoslovak exiles away from questioning. A simple meeting is thus no longer a simple affair.

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## THE ARTS

## Worth waiting for: a very grand opera indeed



Grace Bumbury and Plácido Domingo

L'Africaine  
Covent Garden

William Mann

In the history of opera the works of Giacomo Meyerbeer own an enormous place, not so much his German or Italian operas as those he composed for Paris. In their day (from 1831 until about 1880) they typified French Grand Opera to the audiences of Europe and America, were immensely popular, and have considerable influence on both Verdi and Wagner as well as the next generation of French composers.

In Britain, since 1945, we have had a concert performance of *Les Huguenots*, records of it and *Le Prophète*, but for a whole Meyerbeer opera on stage we had to wait until Monday night. Choice has fallen on *L'Africaine*, the last of the series and musically the most advanced, but also the one which was given a successful production in 1971 at the Florence Maggio musicale, on the properly monumental scale.

Our Royal Opera has been able to acquire that production which France Emileux has produced since far London with a fresh cast who sing the original French text more or less intelligibly. It was unveiled on Monday at a gala performance in aid of the ROH Benevolent Fund, attended by the company's patron, the Prince of Wales. Five more performances follow, the one on November 28 being broadcast; all are sold out.

Those who go to see a Meyerbeer opera must not expect a music-drama with vividly drawn characters in whose linked destinies the listener becomes involved. The first act of *L'Africaine* (there are five acts, played as three at Covent Gar-

den, lasting just over four hours) typically proposes a personal situation (a young Portuguese lady told that her sweetheart is dead and that she is to marry an important nobleman whom she dislikes), then a massed situation, a meeting of the Royal Council with clashes between political factions and the clergy, expressed in a grandiose choral ensemble.

The lady, Ines, is much put upon, given some melting soprano music (including a lovely rare solo in Act IV) which Margherita Rinaldi moulded delicately in pearly tones, and altogether to be pitied except that she is a perpetual cypher. Her husband, Don Pedro, pursues and sneers in true villainous fashion, but spiritedly as Richard Van Allan does all that, one cannot believe in him. The hero of the opera is the historical explorer Vasco da Gama, but the librettist Scribe made of him no more than a half-hearted swash-buckler who cannot decide which of two women he loves, if either since his only real desire is immortal fame; we accept him because he is Plácido Domingo, physically energetic and in glorious voice.

The five acts proceed. The second takes place in a prison cell about the size of *Les Huguenots*, and culminates in two elaborate vocal set pieces. The third act shows Don Pedro's ship pitching and tossing in the Cape of Good Hope. Musically it is the most inventive and skilfully designed act, one spirited number after another, plenty of chorus, ensembles, action, and spectacle: the designer, Fiorilla Mariani, shows us the ship rocking wildly amid turbulent waves, until its prow opens to show lower and upper decks at once, a splendid sight which provoked loud applause (during the music, alas!) here as I gather, in Italy.

The fourth act brings a Brahmin temple in some foreign clime (Scribe and Meyerbeer veered between Africa and India, and Miss Mariani's monumental set suggests Bangkok) with the obligatory French ballet, supplied here by Alfred Rodrigues in an uneasy exotic variant of standard operatic dancing, redeemed by the cogent art of the soloist, Rasha Homji.

I have not yet mentioned the natives of this tropical paradise, hymned in Vasco's famous solo (which Domingo sang as freshly as if we had never heard it before). They are Selika, the name-part, and her unrequited swarthy lover Nelusko, and they are the only real characters in the opera.

He, with his wild and brilliant song about Adamastor, his bloodthirsty religious fanaticism, and dog-like devotion to Selika, his Queen, has always had a special place among Meyerbeer's operatic characters: Silvano Caroli reveals in the part, irresistibly but not outrageously. On paper Selika looks like yet another song-machine, but at Covent Garden Grace Bumbury, by sheer strength of personality, physical and musical, turns her into a real heroine, never to be ignored.

At first, in her Slumber Song, I feared that her rich, vibrant voice would be too much for Meyerbeer's music, but she negotiated runs tidily, phrased eloquently, and gave us firm, thrilling tones, both high and low, that stirred the blood. Enriquez deserves praise for a production in the old-fashioned style which the work requires. Peter Maat conducting treated the score as the beautiful, skilled invention it is; the ROH orchestra played exquisitely for him in Meyerbeer's lyric passages, notably the seascape introduction to the third act, with its duetting oboes.

Playing safe  
LPO/Conlon  
Festival Hall

Noel Goodwin

Both the guests of the London Philharmonic Orchestra in Monday were musicians of the younger generation who came loaded with competitive honours of one sort or another in the not very distant past. Yet for a conductor and soloist both aged 28 it was a curious, middle-aged programme, in the sense that none of the works concerned put much demand on their talents any more than they did on the audience's response. It accordingly became a matter of making established classics sound as agreeable as possible without obvious effort, and this they achieved with the air of warm and polished orchestral playing.

Christian Zacharias, in his first orchestral concert in London, played Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 2 almost as if it were chamber music, which is no bad thing in relation to the texture of the work as a whole, but which does diminish the scale of some of the musical ideas in all three movements. His fluent, assured technique at the keyboard vouchsafed little about his interpretative ability, and his agile fingerwork made much of the concerto sound merely easygoing.

With too little light and shade and a narrow range of dynamics, it was a performance of more modest character than the music deserved, although James Conlon's conducting at least ensured that it did not dawdle.

The American conductor impressed from the outset of the concert with an account of Weber's Overture to *Oberon* that properly conjured up the mood of romance and magic in a slowly yet carefully paced introduction, and then generated an exhilarating spirit in the rest of it without the least touch of flamboyance on the conductor's part. Indeed, Mr. Conlon seems to be that increasingly rare example of a conductor who does not obtrude his own personality between the music and his audience.

With Dvorak's Symphony this meant that he was able to ease the stiff-jointed character that the opening movement derives from its folk-style basis, and to give a cheerful vigour to the *Furiant* dance. The slow movement gave the impression of meandering along without discovering much focus of musical interest, but the finale was presented with a sunny open candour which almost disarmed a suspicion that throughout this work Dvorak was not so much arriving at a symphonic purpose as travelling hopefully in the expectation that one might emerge before it was over.

London Sinfonietta/  
Kagel  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Paul Griffiths

The British have always liked to take their serious music seriously, which is perhaps why Mauricio Kagel has not yet gained the acclaim here he enjoys abroad. He is the provocative jester and critic of musical life today, probing our assumptions and answering our accepted absurdities with his own bizarre brand of humour.

Monday's concert, given as part of the tour he is making with the London Sinfonietta, offered the first British performance of two works, *Wozzeck* and *1393*. The first is a characteristically questioning salute to the most sacred cow of our musical culture, questioning not Beethoven's pre-eminence, but rather our thoughtless acceptance of his stature.

It is not so much a work as a way of looking at the oeuvre; Kagel's film version is something quite different from the score, as heard on Monday, and it would be perfectly possible for a pianist, say, to create his own "Ludwig Van" by doing a scissor and paste job on the sonatas.

The result in Kagel's own score is punk Beethoven. Ten instrumentalists, interrelated, osily assembled, work their way through a morass of musical debris.

Sometimes they come and go, or dwell at length on a particular find; one passage, for instance, scrappily accredits him of the first movement of the Moonlight Sonata, half remembered and repeated in the wrong, overwrought instrumental dress. This is the antithesis of polished, professional performance, and it is accompanied by behaviour not normally approved on the concert platform, the players occasionally talking out, or tapping their feet, or making faces.

Such activities provide excuse for welcome release of embarrassment in *Wozzeck*; otherwise the piece is faintly sad and depressing, if not as supremely boring as *1393*. Yet perhaps it has its point in leaving me, at any rate, with ears yearning for some real Beethoven.

## Liszt at Leeds

Next year's Leeds Music Festival, from May 25 to June 2, will centre on the music of Liszt. Among the works to be two concerts by the BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Gennadi Rozhdestvensky and Charles Mackerras.

John Warlock, the new artistic director, said the programme was designed to set Liszt in a framework. Thus two concerts by the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra will show how Liszt and other composers responded to Goethe and to Shakespeare. Norman Del Mar and Sir Alexander Gibson will conduct.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

## Film institute needs backers

The British Film Institute must pursue commercial sponsorship if it is to overcome its serious financial difficulties, said Sir Basil Engdahl, the Institute's chairman, speaking yesterday at the opening of the London Film Festival.

The budget for this year's festival has been cut, and as a result it will last only two weeks instead of three, Sir Basil said. "In my view it was disastrously wrong that we should have had to make this cut," he believed that the reputation of the festival would see them through this year, but he added: "Our film festival is one of the best in the world; it is the shop window of the British Film Institute. We should be giving it more money, not less."

Sir Basil said they ought to

be spending more money on almost every activity of the institute—in the regions, on the study of television, on the production of experimental film, on information work and on publications.

"There are countless ideas—often very good ideas—about other new activities that we should be undertaking. But at present we can't, because we have not got the money. We need more. We must get more if we are going to do our job properly." One way in which this could be done was through sponsorship by business firms, charitable trusts, or even individuals. They had taken advantage of such sponsorship on one or two occasions in the past, he believed they must pursue the method again.

A particular project was the

enlargement of the National Film Theatre, which would be a costly scheme. "It would be a fitting celebration of our 50th anniversary in 1983. I very much hope that sponsorship will help us realize this dream."

He said they would continue to press the Government for extra money, but he recognized that, even if the Government increased membership, they could never gain enough money from that source to satisfy their aspirations.

"We must do more to help ourselves," said Sir Basil, suggesting that they could seek to increase membership, to increase audiences at the film theatre, and to increase the sales of publications, books and stills.

Martin Huckerby

## Bridget Riley's show in Buffalo

When it comes to the art of the 1960s, there are few names more prominent than Bridget Riley. In many museums, anywhere in the world, that can compare with the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo. The Albright-Knox is not boxed into any one kind of art, or any one generation, or even one country. It has some of the outright masterpieces of the First New York School, but it also has first-rate paintings by John Richardson, Francis Bacon, William Scott, Victor Pasmore, and Paul Huxley. It has some of the outright masterpieces of a later generation in New York (nowhere are Johns, Rauschenberg, Noland, Stella, Rosenquist and Warhol better represented by single paintings). Under its present director, Robert Buck, it produced not long ago one of the key exhibitions of this decade in the United States: Richard Diebenkorn's retrospective. It has never quite stagnated in its tastes; nor is it likely to do so as long as contacts with the younger generation are in the hands primarily of Linda T. Cafarelli, who has both an exemplary nose for the new and a capacity for very hard work.

Much in all this is owed, as everyone knows, to Mr Seymour H. Knox, Jr., whose eightieth birthday was celebrated a few weeks ago. In other American museums a new purchase has first to be approved by the appropriate committee, after which the trustees are eager in search of a donor. In Buffalo there is none of that. If Mr Knox thinks that a certain work of art, he writes on a cheque and that's all there is to it. In 1962, when the time came for the gallery to be donated with the extension by Gordon Bunshaft which is universally acclaimed as a model of its kind, the same simple procedure was followed. Buffalo lost a great potential donor in the 1920s, when the Conger Goodyear lost patience with his fellow trustees and went to New York, where he helped to found the Museum of Modern Art; but it made up for that many times over when Seymour Knox decided (in alliance with his then director, Gordon M. Smith) to let his fancy run free within the gallery.

One of the many British artists who have found a new home in Buffalo is Bridget Riley. (Another is Ben Nicholson, who is now being given a retrospective exhibition there.) Mr Knox gave the gallery a very good Riley—*Drift*, 1966—from a transitional period; and when the British Council set out the travelling exhibition of Bridget Riley which is now touring the United States, Australia and Japan, Buffalo looked like a predestined first stop. And so it turned out to be. One of Mr Knox's traits as a

collector is that—other things being equal—he likes plenty of colour. During the brief heyday of Op Art he went quite heavily into the movement in its French, British and American manifestations. The best of the paintings in question are still on view at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery; and the Riley retrospective made it clear all over again that her connexion with Op Art was no more than coincidental. Her black-and-white paintings of the early 1960s are at a far remove from the vacuous eye-teasing which elsewhere passed for art. They were a metaphor for experiences so intense and so painful that it was a matter almost of life and death that they should be externalized.

After nearly 20 years, those black-and-white paintings are as startling, and as discomfiting, as ever they were. There was never any question that

expression in Claude Monet's paintings for the Orangerie in Paris.

En route to that final section, the visitor can satisfy himself as to a question much debated: the relationship, if any, between a Riley stripe-painting and a stripe-painting by Kenneth Noland. The show includes, for instance, the monumental (1971), which has a lot to do with horizontal stripes. Noland's 1967, called *Wild In-Idio*, which also has to do with horizontal stripes. Some people had expected the two to be in competition with each other, and on the way in from the airport bet were taken as to the upshot of it.

In the event, there was no contest. Noland's stripe-painting, preserving what is in effect a Stone Age tradition, was far more convincing than Riley's stripe-painting, which is in effect a modernist variation on the same theme.

These Aboriginal dancers were themselves unique, being the only folk dance assembly in my experience to include a film star among its members. In the person of David Gulpi-Il, best known in Britain for *Storm Boy* and *The Last Wave*. His presence symbolized the turning point at which Aborigine culture stands.

Here is a man brought up entirely in the old ways, who has managed to hold on to his own heritage while making himself equally master of the new western ways. He learnt to dance as a boy, taught by his father, grandfather and uncles, but at a seminar to discuss the festival he explained how even while remaining completely within the tradition, "you have to decide how to use it."

Aboriginal dance is classified into three categories, sacred, semi-sacred and public. Only the last could be shown on this occasion, but even that seems to incorporate an almost mystical sense of identification with nature, as shown in the passage of time from night to day, and in the representation of birds and animals. Just like Aboriginal paintings, a dance about a kangaroo or a wallaby is highly stylized, yet shows the creature with an individual personality.

Old men and children join with others in their prime for the dancing, and the range of emotions is wide, from hunting or spirit dances to a comic contest. But although the whole community is involved, the best dancers are the best workers, so that if the tradition is to be preserved and

## They all dance well Down Under



Flibbertigibbet

Ballet '78  
Sydney Opera House

John Percival

A festival that offers both the newest and the oldest dances in the world must be unique. The newest is easy; every ballet has to be at the moment of its premiere, however briefly it may hold the title. Ballet '78, the Australian festival of dance presented this month at the Sydney Opera House, contained two creations among its presentations by five different Australian dance companies. At the opposite extreme, it included also Aboriginal dances from Arnhem Land and Mornington Island preserving what is in effect a Stone Age tradition.

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Old men and children join with others in their prime for the dancing, and the range of emotions is wide, from hunting or spirit dances to a comic contest. But although the whole community is involved, the best dancers are the best workers, so that if the tradition is to be preserved and

shown more widely, some subsidy will probably be needed.

This festival, too, causes no little difficulty, since Australia's philistine reputation is belied by a frequent passion for excellence (exemplified in the service on Qantas, the best of any airline I have flown) and enthusiasm for the good things of life. One manifestation of that is the recent provision of many fine theatres, with Melbourne now hurrying to emulate Sydney and Adelaide, and the companies to fill them, too.

So far as dance is concerned, the Australian Ballet was founded only 16 years ago, but now most of the states have their own company in addition to visits from the national company. One purpose of Ballet '78 was to enable them to see one another's work, and another was to encourage original indigenous choreography.

The most controversial of the new works was *Rumours*, created by Graeme Murphy for the Dance Company of New South Wales, which he directs. It depicts life on Lady Jane Beach, which has been officially designated for nude bathing, and is intended eventually to form part of a triptych about aspects of life in Sydney. Inevitably the costumes, especially the false appendages for the men, attracted much of the attention, but Murphy achieved some mordantly satirical comment.

Murphy's choreography includes some ingenious and spectacular partnering, and he was the only participant in the festival who used music by an Australian composer, Barry Conyngham's dramatic "Fire Wives" for orchestra and amplified piano.

Aian Oldfield's set design is starkly handsome, and it is easy to understand the enthusiastic following the Dance Company has built for itself. A European tour may be in prospect shortly, with Murphy's recent *Poppy*: Australia's first full-evening modern dance work, based on Cocteau.

*Rumours* was made specially for Ballet '78; so was Gerard Sibirin's *Sea Interludes*, a plotless classical piece for some of the younger dancers of the Australian Ballet. A brave try, it sank beneath the emotional weight of Britten's music.

The other state companies brought new productions in their current repertory. Jacqui Carroll's *Nightings* made

skilled use of music by Elgar to reinforce a nostalgic, dream-like mood in the dances, which showed off handsomely the dancers of the West Australian Ballet, whose director is Robin Haig. For the Queensland Ballet (director, Harry Haythorne), Garth Welch produced *The Visitor*, an interesting although uneven Chekhovian dance-drama to Tchaikovsky's String Quartet in D.

The runaway success of the festival, however, was Jonathan Taylor's *Flibbertigibbet* for his Australian Dance Theatre, which serves both South Australia and Victoria. The work began as a little romp to Bach's Italian Concerto in F, intended for children's programmes; then the characters took hold of the dancers and the piece grew into an hilarious series of jokes about all kinds of dancing, from chorus routines to *Swan Lake*.

It begins with a splendidly effective trick. The cast is overall painted with colourful graffiti making them resemble clowns' costumes, descend from the balconies and make their riotous way among the audience to the footlights. In the Sydney Opera House, with its high-backed ledges, that became especially striking. Once on stage, Margaret Wilson's embarrassed little hop, skip and shuffle starts the action and becomes a running joke.

Other highlights are Joseph Scoglio's jet-propelled falls and Julia Blaikie's apparition as a sort of Flibbertigibbet, her death scene burlesquing *Dark Elegies* as well as Giselle. The jokes are good ones appealing to the uninitiated as well as ballet buffs, they come thick and fast and stand up to repeated viewing.

Ballet '78 revealed Australian dance in a healthy condition. The various companies compare decently with their British or American opposite numbers. The dancing is good, the creative activity varied and enterprising, and public interest high; a seminar with Clive Barnes and me as guest speakers evoked many lively suggestions from the audience. Now the hope is to repeat the festival annually, preferably on a bigger scale: more works, more performances, more creations, perhaps commissioned scores too. If achieved, it should ensure that the immense developments of the past few years are safeguarded and enlarged.

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PARLIAMENT, November 14, 1978

## Improvements coming next year will substantially increase the coverage of legal aid scheme

House of Lords

Comprehensive and significant improvements to the financial conditions for legal aid would be introduced in the early part of next year, Lord Elwyn Jones, the Lord Chancellor, promised.

He said the basis of the package would be substantial increases in the lower fee legal aid limits which would not only assist those people in greatest need, but also permit a start to be made in the simplification of legal aid assessment procedures.

It would be accompanied by appropriate increases in the allowances for dependants in order to ensure that the improvements did not discriminate in favour of those people without families.

Lord Elwyn Jones, moving that the Legal Aid (Financial Conditions) Regulations 1978 be agreed, said in recent years legal aid had been the practice for the financial limits for legal aid and advice and assistance to be increased annually in line with increases in supplementary benefits, in that way the limits kept pace to some extent with the rate of inflation.

The regulations were a holding operation as it was intended that further regulations in the early part of next year to make significant and urgently needed improvements to the financial conditions for legal aid, advice and assistance, and bring a far larger proportion of the population within the legal aid scheme.

He was preparing a package of significant improvements, but was unfortunately not in a position to provide details of his proposals at this stage, but he was in a position to give the House his broad outline.

The extra improvements he had in mind would gradually increase to a maximum of about 60 per cent, was within the public law, plan announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Healey) on November 9.

By the cost of legal aid was already substantial despite the low limits which had been imposed upon it. The cost of civil legal aid had risen from £50m in 1975-76 to around £58m in 1977-78.

So this must be added the cost of criminal legal aid in magistrate court cases which fell on the vote. This had risen from £14m in 1975-76 to around £20m in 1977-78. Legal aid at crown courts fell on the Home Office vote and this was around £22m.

Even in its present reduced state (he said) the civil legal aid scheme is of immense value to a large number of our fellow citizens who,

without it, would not be able to enforce or defend their legal rights in the courts. It covers vast areas. Last year, the number of claims submitted by solicitors in respect of advice and assistance given by them to members of the public was in the region of 323,000.

In regard to legal proceedings, more than 147,000 legal aid certificates were issued in 1977-78.

The package of improvements I intend to introduce next year (he said) will substantially increase the coverage of the legal aid scheme. It is designed to ensure that such resources as are available go first to those people in greatest need.

Here I have in mind those people on low earnings, families with low income and parents who are conscious of the hardship which the present low limits have caused in these areas and I am determined to do all I can to end that hardship.

At the same time (he continued), a determined effort will be made to reduce the present complexity of the financial conditions for legal aid and to simplify the present complicated and expensive system of legal aid assessment.

Measures which improve eligibility would be accompanied by an appropriate reduction in the amount of percentage of contribution to be asked of assisted persons. At present, this could not be changed by regulation and legislation was required.

It was intended to include in the Legal Aid Bill a regulation-making power enabling the Lord Chancellor to make regulations adjusting the amount of contribution. This power was an important part of the proposals.

If changes in the amount of contribution could not be made, further adjustments would have to be made to the lower limit of legal aid in order to ensure that they just outside the normal free limit.

They were not required to pay more than they could afford.

My proposals (he said) include a corresponding increase in the upper eligibility limit corresponding with the increase in the lower limit. This is designed to bring back a number of households which have ceased to be eligible for legal aid.

There would also be substantial increases in the lower fee and upper eligibility capital limits, possibly in line with the minimum recommendations in the report of the Financial Provisions Working Party to his Legal Aid Advisory Committee. There would be corresponding increases in the limits for advice and assistance of the green form scheme.

This was without prejudice to the consideration by the Government of whatever recommendations might be made by the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

This would be reporting on a number of important matters affecting those services including the financial conditions for legal aid and public funded legal services, such as those rendered by legal centres and citizens advice bureaux. It would also report on the difficult question of representation before tribunals.

It was not possible to make additional commitments in these areas until the commission had reported next year, but law centres were at present an essential part of the legal service working in areas of greatest need.

The package, therefore, would include some modest reinforcement of the present legal aid system for the Royal Commission's recommendations.

Mr. David Steel, Secretary of the House of Commons, said that the Opposition welcomed the announcement of the package and said they would be examining them in due course when a Bill was presented.

The regulations were agreed to.

## Queen's Flight aircraft

Opening a short debate on the need to re-equip the Queen's Flight with modern aircraft, the Earl of Kimberley (Lib) said that the Queen's Flight was a modern jet aircraft.

The three Andovers in the Queen's Flight were 14 years old and turbo-propellers.

Lady Stedman, Baroness in Waiting, said the Government had agreed to replace the aircraft of the Queen's Flight with modern jet aircraft.

had an impressive safety record.

An HS 125 had been used on occasions by members of the Royal Air Force (RAF) to transport the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

The aircraft of the Queen's Flight were constantly maintained and many components were replaced at only half their normal life.

The Andover could safely last another six years.

House adjourned 5.17 pm.

## A short-term step to conquering inflation

The mortgage interest rate had been raised to try to control inflation and not as a consequence of excessive borrowing requirements by the Government, Mr. James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, said during a debate on the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C).

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Will he explain to the home buyer how such an increase, less tax, helps the home buyer in his personal battle against inflation?

Mr. Callaghan—It does not help the personal home buyer at all but all of us as a nation are in a battle against inflation.

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## Sixth formers 'led up garden path of disappointment'

House of Commons

The Government considered that high priority for educational expenditure should be given to their scheme for encouraging more children to stay on at school or college, Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said at a question time.

Mr. Max Madden (Sunderland, Lab) asked what action was being taken to assist more young people to stay at school after 16.

Mrs Williams (Hertford and Stevenage, Lab)—The Government are committed in principle to introducing a statutory system of awards for students aged 16 to 18 in full-time education with the aim of encouraging more young people to stay on at school or college.

It is not a question of whether to do this or when, and this must be considered in the light of other public expenditure. The Government are giving the matter careful attention.

Mr. Madden—Will she confirm that providing financial help, especially for working class youngsters, to stay beyond 16, remains one of the highest priorities of her department?

Will the redoubtable her efforts within Cabinet to get the scheme introduced at the earliest opportunity be maintained? It has the full support of Labour MPs?

Mrs Williams—I regard this as a high priority for education expenditure and I am sure that the children of professional and managerial families stay on at school and under one in five of the children of skilled and semi-skilled mothers and fathers.

Mr. Bryan Davies (Enfield, North, Lab)—Her fellow members of the Cabinet are fully aware of just how deplorable the British position is in terms of the provision of education beyond the age of 16. A discretionary scheme could not possibly meet this particular need at this particular time.

Mrs Williams—I am shocked that the participation rate at 16 is lower than that of any other country of western Europe except Spain, Portugal and Italy. I do not regard this as a satisfactory position and what I would like to see is a public expenditure. The Government are giving the matter careful attention.

Mr. Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North, Lab)—What does she mean by the children of professional and managerial families stay on at school and under one in five of the children of skilled and semi-skilled mothers and fathers?

Mr. Bennett—The Government have that much in mind.

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decided to come back to school this year, knowing it would be financially difficult for them and their families but expecting to get some grant for next September?

Mrs Williams—I cannot be responsible for the misinterpretation put on my remarks by the newspapers. I made and established that what I said was that the scheme could not possibly start before 1979 because of the cost of the scheme.

Mr. Alan Bell (Berwick upon Tweed, Lib)—Would she resist the idea of giving discretion to local authorities because such a scheme would tend not to be implemented by a number of Tory-controlled authorities?

Mrs Williams—I greatly regret that local authorities have altered their views on the whole question of discretionary awards for young people between the ages of 16 and 18. I am sorry they have found it necessary to change their attitude.

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Mr. Keith Hampson (Ripon, C)—Is not one of the problems that the proposed scheme is too broad? The priority is not to encourage young people to stay in sixth form but to use whatever money is available to offer incentives to those people to go to skill or craft courses at further education colleges.

Mrs Williams—I accept what he says, but the scheme I discussed with local authorities would make awards both to young people who went into full-time further education as well as to those who stayed at school.

It is interesting that where awards have been offered, for example by Sheffield, Inner London and Wakefield, there is evidence that some young people are staying in full-time further education who might otherwise have found it impossible to remain at college.

Miss Oonagh McDonald (Thurrock, Lab)—Many local authorities are buying places at independent schools and paying pupils £20 a week at an estimated cost of £35m this year.

Should she not take steps to divert this money to the provision of financial support for all pupils between the ages of 16 and 18?

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He'd never been in my car before and was obviously impressed by the deep plush seats, air-conditioning and quietness of the six cylinder engine.

"How much did it cost?" he asked, in that direct way Americans have.

I had been anticipating the question.

He had been silent since the start of the journey but it had been one of those silences that spoke louder than words.

I had seen him stroking the seat, then casually squeezing it as one might test the freshness of a loaf.

Twice he had turned in his seat to look at the back of the car and I noticed that on both occasions his returning gaze had lingered on the sun-roof above our heads.

As the car negotiated the rush hour traffic, he settled back in his seat and stretched his legs, extending his toes as if to test the leg room. A second or two later he turned to me and asked his question. We had a long journey ahead of us and I felt a little gamesmanship might pass the time.

"How much did it cost?" I echoed. "Why don't you try and guess?"

He smiled. "I've no idea how much Volvos cost."

"No, but you know how much your own car cost - if you get within £500 of the price, I'll buy dinner tonight."

He had sat up, interested in the game.

"Right," he said, "I'll need a few clues."

He took from his pocket a small notebook, beautifully bound in calf leather and a black Mont Blanc pen. He was, apparently, no stranger to quality.

"Well, the car is the Volvo 264 GLE" I began. "It's the best 4-door saloon car that Volvo make."

I felt rather vainglorious positioning it in this way, but to be fair, it seemed a piece of information he should have.

"It has a 2.7 fuel-injected V6 engine with an output of 148 bhp," I continued.

He looked up from his notebook and smiled. "It's very quiet," he said. "Very quiet."

We had by now reached the motorway and I slid my window up as we settled down to the long drive ahead.

It was a warm muggy evening and I blessed the fact that the car had air-conditioning.

"Is that an extra?" he asked as the air around us magically became cool and comfortable.

"No," I said. "It's a standard feature. I won't give you all of them or you'll get writer's cramp - but you ought to know the main ones."

He chuckled.

There was something about him that reminded me of Spencer Tracy, but I resisted the temptation to tell him so.

"The ribbed-velour seats are standard, so are the power steering, electric windows, steel sun-roof and tinted glass."

I hesitated for a moment, then went on with my list. "Metallic paint, electrically operated

door mirrors, headlamp washer/wipers, tachometer, a heated driver's seat..."

He interrupted and asked me to slow down. "Not the car, just the description," he added.

The motorway was now almost empty of traffic and the evening's humidity had turned to rain.

I always enjoy driving in the rain. The Volvo sits full square on the road and one wafts past slower traffic with almost feudal disdain. Of all the cars I've owned, none has made me feel more secure on a long journey.

"I'm ready for more dictation, sir." He had put on the accent of the young Judy Holliday and I began to look forward to an amusing dinner.

"Right," I said. "Just a few more I think." He looked up, pen at the ready.

"You get stereo speakers in the front doors, sun blinds on the rear window, head restraints on the rear seats, lights in the engine, glove box and boot, a clock, cigar lighter, radial tyres, fog lights, etc. etc. etc."

I delivered this last inventory in one breath and after a while he gave up the attempt to write them down.

"I get the picture," he said. "It's a very well-equipped car."

"Do you want to make a guess at the price?" I asked.

"Just two more questions," he said. "I assume you're talking about the price for the automatic model?" I nodded.

"And I'm taking for granted that all the usual Volvo safety features are built in."

"All present and correct," I answered.

He screwed up his face as if pained by the process of thinking. He felt the seat again; needing it seemed, a final confirmation of quality.

"Okay," he said. "I'd say you couldn't get this package for less than £11,000."

It was difficult to keep the satisfaction out of my voice.

"It costs £8,492," I replied.

He was silent for a moment, but only for a moment.

"You can still buy me dinner," he said. "If that's all you paid for this car, you can afford to."

I couldn't argue with him. The Volvo 264 GLE.









Maghan has taken a dly unromantic ap- Europe ever since, as secretary. he was respon- renegotiation. That in among them, Our view on the European Monetary System is that we do not think such a system can work without a central authority to

where conflicting opinions are there is a good deal to be learned. There are two considerations of principle to tell against such an experiment. Most civil servants are strongly imbued with a loyalty to the system of service in which they are their careers. In such a case, it is probable that they will be so imbued that it may not make for a free spirit that is the attitude for the man to investigate alleged

only practical significance yesterday's decision by the General Council is that of jointly issuing a statement which they had failed to do in anything substantial. The sides have had to issue statements separately.

Unlikely that the failure will push the inflation any more than success in any agreement or the workers have brought about a rate down. Prices at a rate which is

There must be found of restricting the subsidies to those who really need them, and of transferring the funds thus saved to industrial and regional policies which benefit the less well-off member states. As Mr Callaghan said, such a reform would not benefit Britain alone but the Community as a whole, and would bring it more in line with the objectives of its founders.

It is proper to record that Spanish public opinion has reacted with amazement at a measure so prejudicial to our national airdrie, apparently without similar action having been taken in regards other companies of a like carrying capacity.

Finally, let me assure your readers that the Spanish authorities have no intention whatsoever of doing anything that could adversely affect flights to Spain over this coming Christmas. Any rumour to the contrary is without foundation.

Yours faithfully,  
PERINAT,  
Spanish Ambassador,  
Spanish Embassy  
24 Belgrave Square, SW1.  
November 13.

From Dr Ken Richardson and  
Professor Steven Rose  
Sir, Professor Eysenck's main  
ground (November 2) for complaint

He fails to mention that the main body of data (that of Burt) on which his book was based has now been shown to have been fabricated beyond all reasonable doubt (see, for example, *Journal of the Royal Society*, 1977, p. 17). He claims that Kamin's book, to which the pamphlet refers, has been "universally condemned", by whom, one wonders.

A review of the Kamin book in *Science* said that "one is impressed with the thoroughness and tenacity of the author's investigation of existing studies on race and intelligence" and that "future researchers, of whatever theoretical stripe, will be indebted to him for identifying almost every conceivable methodological pitfall (Sept.

One senior cleric pointed out to me that far too many diocesan bishops appointed during the past few years were already in favour of the ordination of women before their choice. I have neither the time nor the interest to check such a statement but if it were to be substantiated, it would be an additional and, indeed, unnecessary

had to accept the possibility of new truths coming to the Church". This is surprising, since Anglicans of his Grace's outlook generally object to the papal definitions of the Immaculate Conception and the Assumption of Mary, as well as that of Papal Infallibility itself, on the ground inter alia that they imply precisely this possibility.

Today, as I stood at Hyde Park Corner to honour the 76,000 dead of my own regiment in both wars, it left me with a sense of shame and outrage that we could treat their widows in this manner. On this day, who has a better right? It is not too late for some redress and recognition. This is the function and privilege of the Monarch.

**From Mr P. J. Atkinson**  
Sir, I feel it would be appropriate to point out to those people who have voiced their disapproval of the action of the Hillingdon Borough Council in refusing to provide housing for Mr Jaffa Janmuhammed and his family that the responsibility of the council is, in the first place, to the voters of the borough, who in the local election earlier this year, gave the council an overwhelming mandate to reverse the policies of the previous council on matters such as housing.

likely to be generally approved by  
the majority of people living in the  
borough of Hillingdon.  
Yours faithfully,  
P. ATKINSON,  
3 Hollyoaks,  
Eastbury Avenue,  
Northwood,  
Middlesex.  
November 13.

From Mr Seaton Pollock  
Sir, Mr J. D. Scott's suggestion  
(November 11) that Dylan Thomas's  
"insult to the brain" was a stroke  
is supported by the original usage  
of the word. In 1603 one Holland  
wrote, "Talking of the instances,  
the insults, the intercedences, the  
communities of disease . . . to chew  
what we know the termes (sic) of  
Physick". In 1625, in a medical  
work on contagion, Hering wrote,  
"The venymes by a second insult  
upriseth the Heart and caryeth  
up the Arteries".

that it originally meant to leap upon, attack, inflict blows, strike and, generally, to assault. Its later figurative sense as a verbal attack has completely superseded its former meaning. It is interesting to learn that America has retained the word's medical sense of the 17th century whereas we have forgotten it and opted for the strictly comparable "attack" and "stroke".

Yours faithfully,  
LETON POLLOCK,  
18 Grosvenor Road,  
Weymouth,  
Dorset,  
Dorsetshire.  
November 11.

from Mr David Chesterman  
Analysis of all symphonies  
cheduled for performance in the  
oyal Albert and Royal Festival

being more closely challenged. Mozart remains runner-up with 33, but Mahler has leapt into third place with 26, ahead of Brahms and Tchaikovsky, with 21 apiece.

Schubert has 20, Tchaikovsky has 19, and Haydn has 18, while Beethoven has 16, Shostakovich 15, and Bruckner 8 (including a 7 for his No. 01. It is pleasing to see an Englishman, Elgar, is

placed Dvorak's "New World"  
Symphonies by the Top Ten  
which do not appear at all in 1973  
include Schubert No 7, Dvorak Nos  
to 5, Mahler Nos 8 and 10 (this  
will be rectified in 1979), and no  
less than 90 of Haydn's 104.  
Yours faithfully,  
DAVID CHESTERMAN,  
5 Shire Lane,  
Horleywood,  
Worthington,  
Worthington,  
November 13,

ram Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP for Hertford, East (Conservative).

Sir, The suggestion in your leader of today (November 10) that it was only emotion which caused 116 Conservative MPs (i.e. 114 plus the 2 others, Mr Ronald Bell, QC, and Mr Patrick Budgen) to feel it to be their duty to oppose the Rhodesian Sanctions Order is, with respect, misconceived. No doubt emotion

assuming that you would not suggest that there is anything discreditable in this, or that emotion has no proper part to play in a political decision.

us clearly and briefly argued on the merits before packed benches on the Opposition side of the House in the necessarily short debate on the order. Unfortunately no part of this debate, except the observations of the Foreign Secretary in favour of the order, was reported in your columns—at any rate not in the

ward by the House (and are reported in Hansard) ; and the members striking against the order did so, I think, because, on the facts and merits of the present situation, it was their duty to do so. I am, however, in regard to the criteria attaching to sanctions, to impose them on the multiracial internal agreement, which is dismantling the apparatus of racial discrimination and preparing for free and fair elections so as to bring into being a genuinely pluralist, democracy (unfortunately a rarity in southern Africa, where the party states are so prevalent). The importance, of course, that the representatives of the states and the centralists by the states and centralists by their calling, must necessarily come to conclusions on a more superficial and impressionistic basis than obtains in the profession

Mr. John Huff  
Today I have had a letter from  
an official in the Information De-  
partment of the Department of

Energy, Peter Heslop tells me in a letter that the public are not allowed to know if certain divisions within the Department of Energy report to certain Parliamentary Secretaries of State. Such information, he says, is restricted.

Two thoughts cross my mind: firstly, that secrecy is alive and well inside Wedgwood Benn's domain; and other thought is that community workers still have a huge task ahead of bringing the people and the government closer together.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN HUFF,  
Bower Street,  
Canley,  
North Staffordshire,  
November 6.







Radical changes  
ahead for  
American banks,  
page 19

## £209m surplus on current account after sharp fall in imports last month

By Caroline Atkinson

Britain's trade performance improved sharply last month largely because of a big drop in imports. However, three quarters of the fall was caused by special factors. The pound was pushed up slightly against most currencies on the news of the better than expected figures.

Britain's visible trade balance swung from a deficit of £215m in September to a surplus of £19m last month. The overall current account, which includes invisible items such as tourism, moved into a substantial surplus of £209m after a deficit of £140m in September.

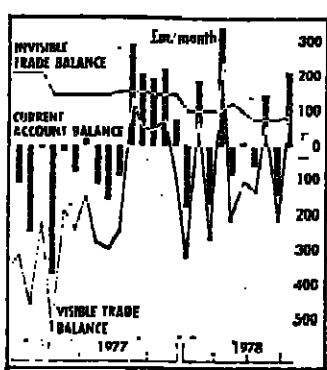
The surplus on invisible trade was estimated to have risen from £75m a month in the third quarter of the year to £90m a month in the fourth quarter because of lower net United Kingdom contributions to the EEC.

In the first 10 months of this year, Britain has been in surplus on the current account by just £23m. The latest figures are believed to be in line with an assumption of broad balance on the current account for 1978 as a whole. This is considerably worse than expected at the time of the April Budget, when the forecast was for a current account surplus of £750m this year.

Nevertheless the good October figures were sufficient to give the pound a boost. It rose by half a cent on the day against the dollar to close at \$1.972.

With most currencies little changed, sterling picked up on its trade weighted index, measured against a basket of currencies, from 62.2 to 62.4 per cent of its 1971 value.

The Ford strike benefited Britain's trade balance by £50m in October because all Ford imports, which consist mostly of finished cars, were blocked



at the ports whereas its exports, which are mostly containerized knockdown parts, were unaffected.

Other special factors were a £34m drop in imports of erratic items such as ships, diamonds and aircraft; and a £54m decline in oil imports and the after effects of the Southampton dock strike which had worsened September's import bill by £40m.

The overall turn-round of £344m in the visible trade between September and October is thus thought to have represented an underlying improvement of £124m. This is slightly more than the deterioration in the trade figures between August and September.

A longer three month comparison gives a better guide to the trade performance than the extremely erratic monthly figures. On this basis there has been a clear improvement in the visible balance in the latest three months, because exports have risen faster than imports.

The visible balance of trade was £28m in deficit in the three months to October, compared with a deficit of £470m in the previous three months. The current account was £212m in deficit in the most recent three

months compared to a deficit of £173m for May to July.

When trade in oil and in other erratic items is excluded, the visible trade showed a surplus of £225m in the three months August to October. This is much better than the small surplus in the first two quarters of this year but is still well below the £398m underlying trade surplus recorded in the fourth quarter of last year.

Britain's export performance has been fairly good in recent months, and better than might have been expected, given the sluggish nature of world trade growth and the declining competitiveness of British goods on world markets.

Exports rose 13 per cent in volume terms during October. In the three months to October they were 3 per cent higher than between May and August in total and 4 per cent when erratic items are excluded.

There was a sharp jump in exports during the summer and since then, they have been maintained at a high level, well above the previous peak in the third quarter of 1977.

Exports of manufactures are not growing quite as rapidly as total exports. They were 3 per cent higher in the latest three months than in the previous quarter.

It is less easy to judge the pace of import growth because the Ford strike distorted the October volume figure. This showed a drop of 61 per cent in the volume of imports during the month, whereas officials believe that underlying import growth has probably not slackened in recent months.

Over the latest three month period imports, excluding erratic items, were up by 3 per cent in volume terms. There was a big drop in car imports but a rise of 5 per cent in imports of machinery.

## Banks fall into line over higher base rates

By John Whitmore

All the leading high street banks have now fallen into line with National Westminster's lead on Monday and raised their base lending rates from 11 to 12 per cent.

This will put up the cost of overdrafts to prime commercial borrowers, from 12 to 13 per cent. For most personal borrowers the cost of an overdraft will now be in a range of 15 to 17 per cent.

The banks have also decided to bring the interest they offer on seven day bank deposits into line at 10 per cent. For Barclays and Midland this represents a rise of 1 per cent; for Lloyds the increase is 1½ per cent.

"Tap" stock exhausted: Further strong demand for gilt-edged stock in response to the Government's decision to raise interest rates last Thursday led to the exhaustion of another official "tap" stock yesterday. Supplies of the short "tap", Exchequer 10 per cent 1983, were declared exhausted in mid-afternoon shortly ahead of news of the October trade figures.

The Government Broker had supplied stock during the day at 88½ and 88.

Market estimates now put stock sales by the authorities as having been between £1,000m and £1,200m (gross) since last Thursday. These sales should have a significant impact on the money supply figures for the November banking month which closes today.

With the long tap declared exhausted last Friday, the authorities now have no official "tap" stock to operate and the market is waiting to see what they will do next.

While the institutions may well need several weeks to digest the large quantities of stock they have taken in recently the authorities will still probably be keen to announce a new stock either this week or next week.

Good October trade figures and hopes of a Government-TUC pay pact kept dealers short of stock yesterday. They raised share prices sharply to keep away buying orders they feared would depress the market.

The FT index jumped 13 to 437.5, the biggest one day rise since just over a year ago. But business remained thin and prices were retreating in late dealing.

Irish rates rise: Banks in the Irish Republic also increased their interest rates last night. Personal overdrafts will cost customers 15 per cent—a rise of 2½ per cent.

One reason for the change was to prevent a rush of "hot money" from Ireland to Britain by the banks taking advantage of preferential interest rates.

Financial Editor, page 19

## British Shipbuilders' warning on further cash aid after £108m loss

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

Losses of £108m before tax on the first nine months of operation were revealed by British Shipbuilders yesterday.

The loss, against the background of a continuing deterioration in the world shipbuilding market, was accompanied by statements from executives of the 16-month-old organization that its survival would depend on continued support by the Government.

The much-foreshadowed result brought demands for more detailed information about the performance of individual companies, and Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, is expected to be closely questioned at the organization's annual report.

Mr Ronnie Swayne, president of the General Council of British Shipping, told a press conference in Glasgow that British Shipbuilders could not expect a flow of orders from United Kingdom owners, coupled with a warning against continued subsidization of export orders.

Mr Swayne said: "In this country we must oppose the gift or subsidised sale of ships to India, Vietnam or Pakistan. Those countries would then be able to compete against us with the double advantage of low operating costs and low capital costs."

Mr Neville Trotter, MP (Con, Tynesmouth) said that on the output targets set for the next few years (outlined in *The Times* on Monday), executives remained non-committal.

He wanted an investigation into the productivity and efficiency of the industry on the grounds that it appeared that productivity had slumped since nationalization.

Another Opposition industry spokesman, Mr Norman Lamont (Con, Kingston-upon-Thames), said that British Shipbuilders had produced nothing except "worthy waffle" on how it planned to reduce its losses. He called for an end to the "scandalous cover-up" over where the cuts in capacity and reductions in manpower were to occur.

In compiling its accounts British Shipbuilders has made a substantial provision of £37m on contracts which it inherited on Vesting Day in July, 1977.

This huge sum reflects the amount by which BS claims that the yards had under-provided for losses on future contracts. The total also included the £65m subsidy fund established to secure orders which this year has been raised to £85m.

Mr Maurice Elderfield, managing director, Finance of BS, told a press conference that the organization was "on target" for keeping its loss for the current year within the £45m objective set by the Government.

Questioned about the level of redundancies which will be inevitable if the corporation is to carry through its planned output targets over the next few years (outlined in *The Times* on Monday), executives remained non-committal.

Mr Michael Casey, chief executive of BS, said: "Undoubtedly there are bound to be redundancies, but I am not prepared to speculate at the various figures which have appeared."

However, the reductions in output in the next few years are expected to lead to up to 15,000 redundancies, although the trade union have consistently opposed any compulsory cutbacks.

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions is involved in discussions with British Shipbuilders corporate plan due to be submitted to the Government before the end of the year.

A pointer to attitudes among the industry's labour force will emerge at a delegate conference being held in Newcastle upon Tyne tomorrow.

At nationalization the industry employed 35,600 workers. Since then 2,000 have left the industry and a further 6,800 have been redeployed from merchant shipbuilding to other activities, including engineering and warship construction.

BS policy in its efforts to adhere to the targets set by the Government will be based on diversification into other efficient yards, maximizing the volume of new business, improving productivity and industrial relations, and preserving as much capacity as possible by diversification into offshore business, and naval construction.

Charting a course, page 19  
Financial Editor, page 19

Mr Carter  
will give more  
emphasis to  
exports, page 18

## New pact on advertising agency commissions

By Derek Harris

The Newspaper Publishers Association and the Newspaper Society, jointly representing all British newspapers, are signing part of a system for recognition of advertising agencies on January 1 next year.

It covers arrangements which prohibit agencies from passing on to customers by way of rebate any part of the commission given by newspapers.

The new scheme, brought in under pressure from the Office of Fair Trading (OFT), also ends the granting of recognition only to certain categories of agency, based on factors such as level of equipment, staffing and type of ownership.

It could mean more competition involving levels of commission as newspapers and agencies will be able to negotiate directly with each other, at least in the short term, benefitting media buying houses which only book advertising time and space in return for a commission, often as low as 2 per cent. Media houses account for 10 per cent of billings at present.

But the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, which represents those agencies offering a full range of services, says it is warning that the new system will be a "disaster" for the industry, and that the administrative burden of bringing in the new system, as quickly as possible, could mean a sharp drop in cash flow for some newspapers.

The two newspaper associations, decided to revise the recognition system after a warning from the OFT that it would otherwise mean a reference to the Restrictive Practices Court. The recognition system had been registered under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act since Mr Bruce Olney, chairman of the joint committee responsible for advertising agency recognition, said yesterday that the revised system would also be registrable although it should stand a good chance of being acceptable under the legislation.

Recognized agencies, which carry a recommendation by the two associations that members should allow them credit terms, will have to meet credit worthiness criteria, similar to those used at present. They will also, as now, have to adhere to the British Code of Advertising Practice administered by the Advertising Standards Authority.

Adherence to the code will apply to agencies even if not recognized by the two associations. The associations could apply sanctions against agencies not meeting the criteria.

Both sides of the industry felt last night that there may be no substantial change for some time in the general level of commission rates, or an alternative fees system, although there could be less of a barrier to agency newcomers.

South Africa loan  
The South African Finance Ministry is making a \$250m Eurodollar loan, the first international loan by the country for two years. Proceeds will be used to provide housing and educational facilities for lower income groups.

## Prices index points to steeper rises

By Our Commercial Editor

The seven-month slide in the Price Commission index, which gives an early warning of price inflation in the subsequent three or more months, has bottomed out. In October the index moved up from September's 4.3 per cent inflation rate to 4.7 per cent on an annualised basis, which is also marginally ahead of August's 4.5 per cent.

The turnaround in the index, which is based on price increases notified by larger companies, indicates that more companies are beginning to react to increasing cost pressures, particularly those involved in wage deals.

Nevertheless the index, taken together with the latest figures until next year.

The Commission's index had been declining since last March when it stood at 7.4 per cent. In July, it reached 5.8 per cent, but the further declines in August and September had been regarded by the Commission as provisional because of the working through of the effects of changes in price control regulations at the end of July.

Slightly fewer companies then had to pre-notify increases so that October's index

rise could possibly reflect an extra phasing out of this effect. The Commission yesterday adjusted its earlier provisional figures upwards.

How long the inflation rate will be held down in the new year will depend on what happens in the new phase of pay deals and on raw materials prices. There are now signs that these are likely to rise sharply in the months ahead.

The dollar's recovery could push up the sterling cost of materials and there remains the pressure likely to be seen later in the year for an increase in the price of oil.

Financial Editor, page 19

## Easing of IDC regulations

In a move designed to assist small companies the Department of Industry yesterday announced an experimental change in policy covering Industrial Development Certificates (IDCs).

The change will permit a limited amount of speculative industrial development by local authorities to provide small factory units. At present an IDC is not required by companies building their own factories of up to 15,000 sq ft, or 12,500 sq ft in the south-east.

However, regulations inhibit

development of estates comprising small units for rent.

Announcing the changes, Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, said that for a trial period IDCs would be issued on request to local authorities for speculative development of this sort.

"Initially, IDCs will be granted up to a total of 60,000 sq ft in any district council or London borough area," he said.

But within this total no one company will be allowed to occupy floor space which exceeds the exemption limit."

## Basle talks fail to break EMS stalemate

From Peter Norman  
Brussels, Nov 14

The central bankers of the European Community today would open their discussions over the technicalities of the proposed European Monetary System at a meeting in Basle this morning.

It would appear that their report on EMS, which will be submitted to the next meeting of EEC finance ministers in Brussels on Monday, offers no pat solution to the differences between the member states of the community on the significance of the so-called indicative basket in the intervention system proposed for EMS, or on the size of credits to be available between central banks for the first two years of the new system's operation.

Today's discussions were hardly expected to end in any other way after the EEC monetary committee also failed to resolve the stalemate at its meeting in Brussels last week.

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## Airlines need more funds for new planes

From Arthur Reed  
Geneva, Nov 14

Up to \$90,000m (nearly £50,000m) will be needed by the 109 International Air Transport Association members to finance new airlines over the next decade, but at current earnings, that will be met by internal funds, the annual meeting of the association was told today.

Mr C. J. Simons, chairman of Eastern Air Lines, said that the ability of the industry to raise the rest of the funds externally would depend on its economic performance. Measured in terms of profitability and debt/net worth ratio, the industry was far short of accepted standards.

This had meant a reduction in the availability of funds from commercial banks and insurance companies, and a greater dependence on innovative forms of borrowing, although under less favourable conditions.

Mr Simons recommended that advantage should be taken of

current profitability to issue equity so that institutions such as the Eim-bank should be encouraged to recognize the longer working lives of current aircraft, and increase the period of loan to 15 years.

Delegates expressed alarm at the state of the air traffic control system in Europe, and Mr David Kennedy, president of Aer Lingus, forecast that IATA director of British-Caledonian Airways, told the meeting.

"If Iberia is seriously claiming that their United Kingdom operations are a commercial disaster, and that they stand to lose £20m a year if they are forced to move to Gatwick, it is clear that they have grossly exaggerated their case," he added.

"It is essential that they inspect the airport before they make outlandish claims of financial losses and encourage further threats of Spanish Government reprisals against British airlines."

Business Diary, page 19

to the border, but across the border, the next country does not have a coordinated plan." Iberia challenge: Iberia's Spanish airline should inspect Gatwick, the second London airport, "before making outlandish claims" of financial loss if they were forced to move there to relieve the pressure on Heathrow, said Alastair Pugh, managing director of British-Caledonian Airways, told the meeting.

"If Iberia is seriously claiming that their United Kingdom operations are a commercial disaster, and that they stand to lose £20m a year if they are forced to move to Gatwick, it is clear that they have grossly exaggerated their case," he added.

"It is essential that they inspect the airport before they make outlandish claims of financial losses and encourage further threats of Spanish Government reprisals against British airlines."

Business Diary, page 19

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## Williams & Glyn's

### Interest Rate Changes

Williams & Glyn's Bank announces that with effect from 15th November 1978 its Base Rate for advances is increased from 11½% to 12½% per annum.

Interest on deposits at 7 days' notice is increased from 8½% to 10% per annum.

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LTD

## How the markets moved

The Times index: 216.40 + 5.21  
The FT index: 487.5 + 13.0

### Rises

BAT Ind 13p to 27½p  
A Bell 16p to 25½p  
Brown 10p to 41½p  
Garnett Elc 16p to 37½p  
Gr Luf Stores 12p to 31½p  
GEA 16p to 32½p  
Hambro Life 16p to 35p

### Falls

ANZ Grp 5p to 27½p  
Bk of NSW 15p to 33½p  
Bett Bros 3p to 5½p  
Dunbar Road 12p to 31½p  
E Bank 10p to 20½p  
Bickson Welch 10p to 19½p  
Ldn United 9p to 17½p

### Baselers

Baselers 14p to 24½p  
ICL 18p to 44½p  
Lend Sec 10p to 25½p  
Pacific Petrol 55½ to 62½  
Sundley R 10p to 25½p  
Stock Conv 12p to 27½p

### Morans

Morans 5p to 33½p  
Newmark L 10p to 25½p  
Nigeria Elc 3p to 20½p  
Premier Cons 1p to 15½p  
Sentry 10p to 17½p  
Tromba Mines 5p to 20½p  
Venterpost 5p to 16½p

### Equities moved sharply ahead.

Old-edged securities scored good gains. Investment dollar premiums 82 per cent (effective rate 35.6 per cent). Sterling rose by 10 points to \$1.972. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.4.

### Gold rose by 25 cents to \$210.375

on an ounce. SDR-1 was 1.2912 on Tuesday, while SDR-4 was 0.656225. Commodities: Rubber's index was at 1,509.5 (previous 1,518.1). Reports, pages 20 and 22

### On other pages

Business appointments 18  
Business Editor 19  
Financial Editor 19  
Financial news 20, 21  
Appointments vacant 18  
Bank Base Rates Table 22

### Interim Statements:

Land Securities 20  
Pitchoard Services 21  
Unilever 22  
Prospectus: Property Security Investment Trust 21  
Company Notices: ANZ Bank 21  
Barclays Bank 19  
Clydesdale Bank 20

### THE POUND

Bank sell 1.75 1.69  
Australia 5 26.75 26.75  
Belgium Fr 62.25 52.75  
Canada 10.62 10.13  
Denmark Kr 8.16 7.76  
Finland Mk 8.16 7.76  
France 6.58 6.46  
Germany DM 81.58 77.50  
Greece Dr 16.00 15.15  
Hong Kong 171.00 162.00  
Italy L 385.00 170.00  
Japan Y 3.96 3.96  
Netherlands Gld 4.19 3.96  
Norway Kr 55.30 52.75  
Portugal Esc 55.00 52.75  
S Africa Rd 1.89 1.66  
Spain Pes 146.50 139.50  
Sweden Kr 8.16 7.76  
Switzerland Fr 3.38 3.16  
US \$ 2.02 1.96  
Yugoslavia Ddr 44.50 41.50

### Co-op Bank

Grindlays Bank 21  
The Hongkong Bank Group 21  
RHI Samuel 21  
Lloyds Bank 21  
Midland Bank 20  
Bank of New South Wales 20  
Royal Bank of Scotland 20  
Bank of Scotland 21  
Standard Chartered Bank 21  
Trustee Savings Bank 20  
Williams & Glyn's 17

مکان العمل



Big gap apparent between private and public sector views on trade and currency

# Mr Carter pledges higher priority for exports

From Frank Vogl  
New York, Nov 14

President Carter today pledged to give much higher priority to promoting exports. He said he was committed to combat inflation and build wide confidence in the dollar.

European and American government and business leaders, speaking at the annual conference of the National Foreign Trade Council, highlighted the striking gulf between public-sector optimism and private-sector pessimism that existed on international trade and currency issues.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, a member of the EEC Commission, said that the American authorities had been enthusiastic supporters of the creation of a European Monetary System, and suggested that it would help to dampen speculation in the currency market.

"Speculators are less likely to be able to push up all the parties of EMS

together, and the incentive to sell dollars for quick profit would therefore be correspondingly diminished by its existence."

Mr Tugendhat surprisingly did not mention the prospect of the imposition of United States countervailing duties in January, and instead he praised the Carter Administration. He declared that the multilateral trade negotiations were "within reach of success".

Informed administration sources stated that Mr Robert Strauss, the United States trade negotiator, was encouraged by talks he conducted in European capitals last week. He expected key decisions to be taken by European ministers next week and is more confident that a multilateral trade pact can be reached this year.

The sources said it appeared that United States-EEC agreement was developing swiftly on agricultural subsidies and countervailing duties.

Mr Tugendhat said that the EEC was ready to reach agreements on the

"sensitive issue" of agricultural export subsidies and insure the resolution of outstanding problems concerning a trade subsidies code and harmonization of international policies on countervailing duties.

But Administration officials gave warning that even with a trade agreement the prospects for global trade growth would depend on the creation of a more stable monetary environment. Central to this was the strengthening of the dollar, which would be greatly aided by new Administration anti-inflation and trade promoting policies.

An added advantage was the effective dropping by the White House of tax reforms that would hurt multinational companies and the imposition of human rights and environmental policies on exporters.

In a message to the conference Mr Carter called on business to work together with government to reduce the payments deficit.

Mr J. Hallam Dawson executive vice-president of Crocker Bank said the 10 per cent decline of the dollar in the past year had added about 2 per cent to inflation and strengthened protectionist pressures.

Government officials said that this point had been made most forcefully by Mr Strauss to European leaders and was perhaps the single most important reason why expectations of a swift resolution to the multilateral trade negotiations were high.

Businessmen still, however, appear to be most sceptical about the Administration's attitudes to be found in the business community.

He suggested that the new anti-inflation programme aimed at the symptoms rather than the fundamental cause of years of loose government policies. He called for tougher physical and monetary policies.

Mr Dawson said the dollar would be stabilized rather than strengthened.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Are more electronic engineers needed?

From Mr Brian Watkin

Sir, One hesitates before taking issue with such distinguished figures as the Duke of Kent and Professor Ash on the shortage of electronic engineers, but it is time for an electronic engineer of long experience to put forward a contrary view.

To the layman the argument runs thus: electronics is expanding rapidly into new areas, therefore more electronic engineers are required.

Twenty years ago that statement would have been true. Then, the two parts of the industry were, on the one hand, the component manufacturers who made valves (later transistors), resistors, capacitors, and all the other little bits, and, on the other hand, the product manufacturers who used them in their equipment.

Every product manufacturer—and there were, and are, many—employed electronic engineers as designers. More products, more electronic engineers.

One result was a waste of duplication of effort. One might, for example, spend a fortnight designing an amplifier out of these individual components knowing full well other companies up and down the land were all doing something similar.

With the advent of integrated circuits a few years ago this situation changed. It became possible to buy an integrated circuit amplifier for about 50p. Hundreds of other devices appeared, each a complete little circuit designed to do a particular task and all very, very cheap.

The results of this revolution were twofold. Half a dozen or so companies, mostly American, began to dominate the manu-

facture of integrated circuits and became the new component suppliers. The other change was in the role of the electronic engineer who designed the products.

The scale of his working changed. Instead of working laboriously with individual components, he could use ready made integrated circuits and concentrate on connecting them up into a working whole. The resultant increase in his productivity was astonishing. If matched by British Leyland, Mr Michael Edwards would be in orbit.

If we move on to the present day this situation becomes even more pronounced. Some integrated circuits now contain thousands of transistors. Micro-processors add yet more power and sophistication. The design's complexity is gathering itself for another leap.

Teach electronics in schools to boys and girls if this can, as has been suggested, be done at no great expense. It is an absorbing subject. But please think twice before committing large sums to produce more electronic engineers who may never be required.

Yours sincerely,  
BRIAN WATKIN,  
3 Merrow Woods,  
Guildford,  
Surrey,  
November 8.

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Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND,  
Chairman, The Lincoir Kilgour Group Limited,  
7/8 Warwick Street,  
London W1A 3AQ,  
November 2.

degree in the electronic aspect of the domestic cooker industry, I concur completely with the comments he made in reference to the training and supply of a qualified electronic engineers at all levels.

The point I would add is that his observations stem from that which is proving a major headache today in the engineering industry—the shortage of qualified craftsmen.

A sharp lesson can be learned from the experience which brought about this state. Simply put, too few craftsmen are producing quality craftsmen (I refer particularly to toolmakers), and many companies are poaching these same craftsmen, with the result that the expense of training for their own evident needs.

Of course, incentives will play an important part in the training of electronic engineers both to the trainee and to the trainer. In support of the latter would like to see great penalties imposed on companies which do not train to the required level of levy exit.

These are easily identifiable from levy/grant returns statistics. Penalties could be the form of an increase in current payroll levy for companies not involved in training of engineers to required level of levy exit.

The "carrot or stick" have to be applied if we are to avoid the "lack of expertise" situation over again, this time in electronics.

Yours sincerely,  
L. J. MITCHELL,  
Lydney Lodge,  
Morley St Botolph,  
Norfolk,  
November 6.

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Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND,  
Chairman, The Lincoir Kilgour Group Limited,  
7/8 Warwick Street,  
London W1A 3AQ,  
November 2.

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## Unions at Vickers launch campaign to save jobs

By Ronald Kershaw

Shop stewards representing 3,300 workers at three Vickers factories in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday launched a campaign to persuade the company to abandon rationalization plans, reinvest an estimated £150m compensation money and diversify into products for which the unions feel there will be a continuing market.

The shop stewards' move follows weeks of speculation that Vickers is about to announce reorganization plans which will leave hundreds of north-east workers redundant.

There are three Vickers factories in Newcastle—the Scotswood works employing about 800 people, the Elswick works with about 2,000 staff and the Mitchell Bearings plant, opened earlier this year, employing about 500.

So far the company has remained silent on rationalization and, according to the Vickers national shop stewards combined committee, it has ignored proposals for avoiding redundancies. Meetings between the company and union officials have left the shop stewards with the impression that Vickers intend to merge the engineering interests of the Scotswood works with those at Elswick, leaving many from Scotswood redundant.

### Move on scrap curbs

The British scrap industry is to meet the Government next month in an attempt to ease restrictions on exports imposed by the European Commission.

Leading steel producers will join the British Scrap Federation for a meeting with Mr Leslie Huxford, Under-Secretary at the Department of Industry, but the federation said yesterday that it was not optimistic about reaching agreement with the producers, which basically means the British Steel Corporation.

### In brief

tary at the Department of Industry, but the federation said yesterday that it was not optimistic about reaching agreement with the producers, which basically means the British Steel Corporation.

A switch from funded to unfunded pension schemes would probably lead to a fall in personal sector savings over the longer term, according to a Bank of England discussion paper prepared by Mr A. R. Threlkeld of the Bank of England Economic Intelligence Department. It is available from the Bulletin Group, Bank of England.

### Kentucky expansion

Kentucky Fried Chicken (GB) which operates 270 take away food stores in the United Kingdom, is planning to at least double the number of outlets by the early 1980s.

The company, owned by Heublein in Canada, estimates that the British market for "fast food" will grow by 20 per cent a year over the next five years.

### Dunlop delays decision

Dunlop is unlikely to announce any restructuring of its European tyre operations until mid-December so that discussions with unions can continue.

### TERMS OF TRADE

The following are the unit volume index numbers for visible trade seasonally adjusted and the terms of trade index, non seasonally adjusted:

	1975	1975	1975
	100	100	100
Exports	Imports	Balance	
1978	109.8	105.7	99.3
1977	118.9	107.1	100.7
Q1	118.9	107.1	98.9
Q2	118.0	106.6	100.3
Q3	124.4	106.8	101.0
Q4	117.6	102.7	102.4
1978	Q1	120.0	114.1
Q2	122.5	110.4	104.6
Q3	126.1	116.0	105.2
1978	May	119.5	114.8
June	122.0	111.9	104.3
July	127.1	118.1	104.5
Aug	125.2	111.2	105.7
Sept	125.9	110.7	104.8
Oct	128.2	111.8	105.2

### UK TRADE

The following are the October trade figures seasonally adjusted and corrected on a balance of payments basis:

		Exports £m	Imports £m	Visible balance £m
1977	Q4	8,187	8,192	-5
1978	Q1	8,414	9,022	-608
	Q2	8,782	8,932	-150
	Q3	9,134	9,415	-281
1978				
April		2,990	2,798	+192
May		2,863	3,098	-235
June		2,924	3,025	-101
July		3,050	3,184	-134
Aug		3,027	2,959	+68
Sept		3,057	3,272	-215
Oct		3,120	3,001	+119

### Business appointments

## Rank Organisation changes

Mr Leslie Bond, director of personnel and corporate relations, has joined the board of The Rank Organisation. Mr Lew Small is to become managing director of Leisure Services. He will succeed Mr Raymond Duffield who is taking up a position outside The Rank Organisation early in 1979.

Mr Henry J. Bennett, managing director of Rank's Cinema Division, has become a vice-president in Citibank's International Banking Group. Mr Bennett, formerly group joint managing director, has been appointed sole managing director of Rank's Cinema Division. Mr Bennett, formerly group joint managing director, has been appointed sole managing director of Rank's Cinema Division.

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## Unfair competition in textile trade

From Mr A. D. R. Holland

Sir, In his campaign to abolish restrictions on textiles, Mr Billich (November 2) states that, in the absence of fraud, theft or force, there is no such thing as unfair competition.

As most Eastern bloc countries, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, India and Brazil, to name but a few major suppliers of textiles to the EEC, operate what amount to almost total bans against British textiles,

## SA investments

From Mr Francis Pridemore

Sir, Mr J. Rossie (November 2) why Brit companies should disinvest their interests in South Africa. The answer is quite simple. Unless and until Brit businesses get rid of the stakes in apartheid, all suggestions that we apply any pressure to abolish this system will continue to be disingenuous pleas that "cannot afford" to withdraw financial support which helps sustain it.

The presence of foreign capital has been as vigorously opposed by apartheid's viceroy (from Luthuli onwards) as has been welcomed by apartheid's agents. Perhaps Mr Rossie should ask himself a question.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANCIS PRIDEMORE,  
61 Edenhall Way,  
London W10.

## Check against car insurance dodgers

From Mr K. L. D. Bate

Sir, Nobody yet seems to have made the point that once a car is insured, it is not producing evidence that the car is currently insured. This could be used as a contra argument to the sensible government proposal, as insurance dodgers would replace tax-dodgers.

However, this situation is easily remedied by stipulating that the insurance certificate be displayed on the windscreen in place of the tax disc. Readers will no doubt know that this is the regulation in Italy at present.

Yours faithfully,  
K. L. D. BATE,  
7 Tensing Close,  
Llanishen.

## SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

Also on page 26

### Temping Times

Private Secretary for charming, well educated lady, experienced in all aspects of secretarial work. Very much a P.A. to her employer. Excellent skills and experience. Salary £10,000 per annum. Please apply to: Mrs. J. Smith, 123 Main Street, London W1A 3AA.

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The senior partner in a City law firm needs an experienced secretary, 25+, to handle his correspondence, meetings, etc. for example, company law, etc. Very much a P.A. to her employer. Excellent skills and experience. Salary £3,400 per annum. Please apply to: Mr. J. Smith, 123 Main Street, London W1A 3AA.

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### Part-time Secretary

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### RECEPTIONISTS



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Short-lived enthusiasm

Ston of the short tap stock and expected October trade figures market prices looking apprehensive by five o'clock last night. was before the news started to through that the TUC had idea of a joint statement with union on pay and prices. Presumably will open rather lower this albeit that the TUC stance looks more political than economic.

as the authorities' gilt market go, stock sales over the past few probably been well above expectations should serve to remove any short-term supply worries. Even so, a to carry the funding programme new year must now be on the re too long. But the authorities' keenness not to let short-term too far in the immediate future them with a relatively flat yield cope with and, perhaps, rather insive funding than some might necessary.

hipbuilders

rupt  
lio

he completion of compensation businesses which account for three quarters of the total, British has been in no position to capital structure with Government sheet, which simply takes in north of its subsidiaries, plus loans, day on July 1 last year, has y little real meaning. But British rs seems to have been intent ng a dose of confusion all of its bow it has arrived at its provi- size of which, incidentally, the ythey cannot verify—is virtually to tell.

sage is clear. It is that many of tions taken over 17 months much closer to bankruptcy than it the time. The net loss of £93.4m Irish Shipbuilders with a positive out of £26.3m only because the it of industry had plunged in line £46.8m. In other words the said they continued independ- made the provisions regarded as by British Shipbuilders, would l a combined deficiency on asset me £20m.

e subsidiaries were inherited they bined book value of £72.8m after or provisions of £47.6m. On Bri- uiders' analysis, however, they provided to the tune of £57m. e accounts for the bulk of the rovisions now added to those t aside by the subsidiaries, and than half of the pre-tax loss of itish Shipbuilders will, of course, ed to take the most conservative in the contracts it has assumed, esion for the taxpayer is whether it has now unveiled should be in forthcoming compensation

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operation

of W. H. Smith's profits coming all four months it is always de- read too much into the interim, articularly this year as special nate comparisons. A 20 per cent trading profits is more than for by a £1m saving caused by erty sales and first-time deprecia- the outcome being a 12 per to £4.1m in profits after eight

e 18 per cent up at £278m; a re- gain of more than a fifth com- for more pedestrian growth in the business, a reflection of problems direct. Smith estimates disruption d cost it £2.2m in sales terms com- under £1m at the same point last

rowth, however, points to a volume at of around 10 per cent, with h of that supplied by floor space, act that Smith believes it has not ed margin augurs particularly he crucial Christmas period.

Without too much further strife on the wholesale front, then, W. H. Smith should be capable of £25m pre-tax profits this year. Since cover peaked last year this improvement will percolate through to dividends though the prospect of a 2½ per cent yield is unlikely to cause much of a stir. Smith, however, could make acquisitions and would presumably grasp the opportunity to increase income on the shares.

Meanwhile, a prospective p/e ratio of 10½ is a couple of points below the stores average and by no means excessive given that Smith should be a main beneficiary of good Christmas trading, assuming that is that Mr. Healey has not knocked that prospect on the head.

### Smiths Industries Aerospace potential

Smiths Industries' full year surprise was the strong performance of the mixed bag of smaller engineering interests whose profits contribution was up by 62 per cent to £7m; enough to produce a group gain of 8 per cent to £22.1m in spite of setbacks totalling over £2m in aerospace and vehicle manufacturing supplies.

So Smiths has come through a year marked by industrial disputes both in-house and among customers as well as a generally slack aerospace market looking unscathed.



Mr. Roy Sisson, chairman of Smiths Industries.

It leaves Smiths looking rather more glamorous than previously. Aircraft production is now poised for a substantial boost which should last through to 1980, and this with gearing of 18 per cent, though up from last year's 14 per cent, is no inhibition for further diversification of the type which proved successful last year. With estimates now as high as £30m for this year, the danger for the shares is too much euphoria.

Apart from aerospace, progress can hardly be expected to be that spectacular with profits of £27m the most likely outcome. With that prospect the yield of 6.9 per cent at 204p is fair enough given the fully-taxed p/e ratio of over 9 and the constant threat of industrial problems.

Most of the European majors have been having a further slow recovery in the chemical industry this year and Akzo's third quarter figures yesterday are not going to upset calculations.

The seasonally weak third quarter has as expected produced a net loss of £1.13m following the small second quarter net profit of £1.12m. But the Dutch concern now sees itself over the worst and is looking for its first full year profit since 1974. The key to the improvement is of course the fibres side where cost-cutting helped by some improvement in prices has cut the operating loss from £1.58m last year to £1.17m.

Elsewhere overcapacity in basic and specialty chemicals, exacerbated by depressed revenues from a weak dollar, continues to bedevil the chemical side. The home country is still dragging the group down, however, which is making "substantial" losses and currency movements have taken their toll on the group's Swiss franc borrowing which has caused a £1.35m exchange loss.

Sterling's strength is also expected to affect ICI's third quarter, but the good news comes in the recovery now being seen in the fibres industry with price increases, some capacity cutbacks and the effects of the multi-fibre agreement combining to pull the industry out of one of its worst ever recessions.

## Business Diary: Death and taxes • Generation gap

read feeling behind when Maurice Hodge, chairman of Britain's industrial concern, ICI, the British system of yesterday.

of free enterprise to a no doubt syndrome of members of an Chamber of Com- ondon, he said: "I s in the United King- dom, it is up to de- are regulating it to

I taxation, he went only by consent, and rearing awareness of the Justed Kingdom sys- tem, large numbers of age out of it."

these people is Bob who after only three in this country, quit in the ICI board last ke a job in New York propriety technology ilion International, the youngest man on board and a possible to Hodgson, earned £55,000 and £60,000 paying income tax at 40p. He told me at the in the United States pay 50 per cent and to take home "several re" than he did here, to the debate on just ussarily dispositions, Hodgson said: estimate", he said, have to spend about a half times as much effort just keeping t work than our Ger- d American competi-

d say, however, that ICI's productivity was an the competition's, ity was nonetheless g faster than theirs.



"As it appears that workers care more about differentials than anything else, the company in its difficulties intends to reduce pay all round while increasing the differentials between certain grades."

British Aerospace, the nationalized aircraft manufacturer whose chairman is Lord Beecham, is once more making an opportunity of making contact with the chief officers of almost all the world airlines, and perhaps even serving up some badly needed airliner orders, by choosing not to be represented at the annual meeting in Geneva of the International Air Transport Association.

Such cynicism does not affect its competitors from the United States—Boeing, Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas. All have teams of senior executives in Geneva for the period of the meeting and they can be seen in earnest discussion with the chairman and presidents of most of whom are soon to make decisions on a new generation of airliners during the coffee breaks, or winning

After hearing of so many trade associations and business groups in Brussels, the better to lobby the Eurocrats, it still comes as a surprise to hear that a group of British local government officers are doing much the same thing, though necessarily on a more modest scale.

The Institute of Trading Standards Administration, which is made up of 1,500 trading standards and consumer protection officers working for British local authorities, has recruited John Braun, himself a former head of the consumer protection division in Brussels, as their adviser on European affairs.

The officers will be paying for his services from their own pockets, through their annual subscriptions to the institute, and I understand it is to cost them £12 a year. The decision to foot the bill personally reflects the officers' discontent with the representations hitherto made on their behalf in Brussels by the local authority associations—the Association of County Councils and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

The institute's view is that, since they will be required to enforce any consumer legislation that does eventually emerge from Brussels, they should be sufficiently au fait with developments there to make well-informed representations on the Commission's proposals at the earliest possible moment. Braun should be just the man to put the British officers' views through practical experience of enforcement work—in the most persuasive way.

The man who has been running the Cowley car assembly plant, the biggest production centre within Leyland, has quit.

Austin Morris confirmed that Grant Lockhart had given up his annual consent the job to which he was appointed only six months ago.

A 41-year-old Scot, Lockhart held a string of senior industrial relations appointments within Leyland Cars and then BL Cars before succeeding Des North in April. Andy Barr, another Scot, who recently came to Cowley as production manager, is expected to take over.

Russell Hawkes, a partner in chartered accountants Spicer and Pegler, is now back at his desk after two years' secondment as a deputy director of the Industrial Development Unit in the Department of Industry.

His work at the IDU was mainly aimed at the problems of small companies and identifying the kind of government help that would be most useful. It included the fascinating business of bidding against other countries in offering the most attractive package to overseas companies considering where to build their next factory—the "subsidy game" as he calls it.

The main problem was the clash between the specific type of help required and the "macro-minded" civil servants, though generally he evidently had a good time sorting it out.

He emphasized that he was not particularly involved with large ducks—and it is pure coincidence that his speciality at S and P is "insolvency".

Ross Davies

Peter Hill

## British Shipbuilders' plans for survival

### BRITISH SHIPBUILDERS' SALES TARGET

	World demand 000 cgt	UK fleet replacement demand 000 cgt	BS target sales 000 cgt
Container/Ro Ro/RBCV	1,600	80	31
Cargo Liner/Tramp/Hybrid	5,100	230	232
Bulk Carrier	1,900	226	163
Tanker (crude)	2,300	347	47
Gas & Chemical (products)	0,500	45	4
Specialised	1,000	121	84
Total	15,1	1089	560

Source: British Shipbuilders; cgt: Compensated Gross Registered Tonnage.

more capacity worldwide than there is demand for ships it is clear that more severe pruning will be inevitable.

Virtually every other shipbuilding nation has already implemented plans, or has announced plans for reducing its shipbuilding industry capacity.

In Belgium the industry's labour force has shrunk by 12 per cent in the last three and a half years; in Denmark a much larger cutback—33 per cent—has taken place over the same period. In France a reorganization of the industry was announced at the end of last year and the 24,000 workers in the yards are due to be cut by 20 per cent by the end of this year.

West Germany, Italy, Holland, Norway and Sweden are also making or planning to make big cuts.

Japan, the world's most powerful shipbuilding nation, which yesterday announced its plans for reducing the industry's capacity more in line with demand, is to cutback in capacity by 35 per cent over the next few years.

The discussions on British Shipbuilders' corporate plan and the level of redundancies in the United Kingdom are still continuing and the lack of any positive policies for action by Britain have led to mounting criticism from its counterparts in Europe and in Japan—which is particularly bitter at the deployment of the subsidy funds.

But with the unions vigorously maintaining their opposition to any compulsory redundancies the labour cutbacks will have to be on a voluntary basis and, in spite of the puncturing of the pride of Mr. Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, on this issue, it seems that the Government now recognizes that jobs will have to go.

To ease the blow, British Shipbuilders has sought to impress on the unions the positive aspects of its corporate plan. What this boils down to is that Britain aims to retain its traditional share of the world market (3.2 per cent in recent years), and product market share.

According to the documents circulated to union leaders—which will form the basis of the corporate plan—BS is aiming at a production level this year and next of 600,000 compensated gross registered tons—a measurement which reflects the work content in different ships—but falling to 430,000 cgt in 1980, rising again to 440,000 cgt in 1981. After that it will move to 480,000 cgt in 1982 and 460,000 cgt in each of the following three years to 1985.

All this suggests that there will have to be a continuation of the huge injections of government funds which have characterized the industry.

## Radical changes ahead for US banks

Ronald Pullen

and other retailing concerns, which had made deep inroads into the whole market.

This fiercer competition has surfaced most visibly in the Federal Reserve Board's decision to allow banks to pay interest on "checking" (that is "current") accounts from the start of this month. The aim of the move is to make the commercial banks more competitive with the savings banks.

Not surprisingly, the savings banks are hitting back with legal action, a move which ironically has the tacit support of the smaller banks, whose electronic gadgetry is not complex enough to offer the same service as the big banks. Small banks have also sued credit unions this year for offering what amount to checking facilities and here the schism between the small and big banks they can pay on deposits and the reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve Bank. The aim would be to lure back some of the international business lost to London and the Caribbean in the last few years.

At the same time the American banks have at last woken up to the potential threat caused by the rush of foreign banks to move across the Atlantic, because of the importance they attach to a dollar base. Mounting political pressure has, after several years of inaction, at last led to the passing of the International Banking Act which, although a much watered down version of the original legislation, attempts to put new foreign entrants to the United States banking market on the same footing as indigenous banks.

In the past year United States banks have shown increasing concern about the competition for the public's deposits from other financial institutions, like the savings and loans associations, the mutual building societies and credit unions. Not long ago, Mr. Walter Wriston, chairman of Citibank, complained that existing bank regulations rested on the assumption that banks had a monopoly of money and credit and as a result they had lost out to the competition for years.

According to Mr. Wriston, banks controlled 57 per cent of the money owned by financial institutions at the end of the war and that has now dwindled to under 40 per cent. He singled out credit cards issued by stores

which will gain from offering clearing functions to the credit unions.

Growing competition is readily apparent across the United States in retail banking. In some states change in state legislation to allow state-wide branches has resulted in the sudden closure of small one branch banks. Even in New York last week's decision by Bankers Trust to sell some of its branches to the Bank of Montreal underlines the jungle New York retail banking has become.

Almost certainly, the most radical development with which the banks will have to grapple is the complexity of introducing electronic fund transfer, they are trying to perfect the machinery for doing so while at the same time having to cope with public concern about possible invasions of privacy inherent in such a system.

Earlier attempts to drive paper out of the banking system have so far not proved very successful when carried out on a limited scale and United States banks are now pouring countless millions of

dollars and manpower into making sure the electronic system works.

Periodically, the question of cross-state banking—prohibited since the 1930s to stop banking monopolies developing—comes to the fore. It has done so again recently, because of the advantages foreign banks had until the recent International Banking Act of banking in more than one state.

The barriers are coming down all the time, even if few senior United States bankers expect to see cross-state banking in their working life. Citicorp raised a few hackles when it launched its credit card coast to coast.

The San Francisco-based Bank of America boasts that it has a billion dollar Edge Act subsidiary (the Act allows banks to have operations in more than one state for purely international business) in New York, while it makes no secret that one of the reasons that it bought its far reaching operation was the state-wide representation it gave, should banking in more than one state ever be allowed.



## Lloyds Bank Interest Rates

Lloyds Bank Limited has increased its Base Rate from 11½% to 12½% p.a. with effect from Wednesday 15th November 1978. The rate of interest on 7-day notice Deposit accounts and Savings Bank accounts is increased from 8½% to 10% p.a.

The change in Base Rate and Deposit account interest will also be applied from the same date by the United Kingdom branches of

Lloyds Bank International Limited  
The National Bank of New Zealand Limited  
and by  
Lewis's Bank Limited

## Barclays Bank Base Rate

Barclays Bank Limited and Barclays Bank International Limited announce that with effect from the close of business on 14th November, 1978, their Base Rate was increased from 11½% to 12½% per annum.

The basic interest rate for deposits was increased from 9% to 10% per annum.

The new rate applies also to Barclays Bank Trust Company Limited



Reg. Office: 54 Lombard Street, EC3P 3AH Reg. No's 49539, 49538 and 1



# The Royal Bank of Scotland

## INTEREST RATES

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited announces that with effect from 15th November 1978 its Base Rate for lending is being increased from 11½ per cent per annum to 12½ per cent per annum

The maximum rate of interest allowed on Deposits lodged for a minimum period of seven days or subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal at the London Offices of the Bank will be increased to 10 per cent per annum.

## LONDON & PROVINCIAL SHOP CENTRES

Joint Chairmen  
B. S. Barrick and R. Gerard

Results for year ended 24th June, 1978

- Profits £517,000 — up 18%.
- Investment properties professionally revalued at £22.8m — up 37%.
- Net assets 146p per share — up 44%.
- Current development programme includes 80,000 square feet net of air-conditioned offices, due for completion mainly in 1979.
- Rental income will increase progressively by over 70% to £2m. p.a. from rent reviews by 1986, based on current rental values.

	1978	1977
Rental income	£500	£400
Profit before tax	1,078	1,063
Gross assets	25,810	18,523
Net assets	15,770	10,941
Net assets per 10p share	146p	101p
Gross dividend for year	12.3%	11.3%

Report and accounts available from The Secretary, London & Provincial Shop Centres (Holdings) Ltd., 28, South Street, London W1Y 5PF

## Midland Bank Base Rate

Midland Bank Limited announces that, with effect from Wednesday, November 15th 1978 its Base Rate is increased by 1% to 12½ per annum.

Deposit Accounts. Interest paid on accounts held at branches and subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal is increased by 1% to 10% per annum.



Midland Bank

## Bank of New South Wales

Bank of New South Wales announces that with effect from 16th November 1978 its base rate for lending will be increased from 11½% to 12½% per annum

Bank of New South Wales,  
29 Threadneedle Street,  
London, EC2R 8BA

Incorporated in Australia with limited liability

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Stock markets

## Technical rally falters later on

At last a technical rally, fully a week after one had been first forecast. Yet apart from long dated gilt edged, it was more a question of market men feeling more confident than of buyers returning in force. And in late dealings prices were retreating on renewed pay troubles.

Other banks hastened to follow National Westminster's lead in raising base rates, and more institutions are suspecting that interest rates are nearing their peak. Institutions waiting

Decca rose 10p to 430p. Last year the group made £12.3m but the chairman's recent warning seems to indicate only around £10m for this year. Some say that deliveries of electronic warfare equipment, a glamour sector to be in, are going only slowly. At all events a generous bid one day can justify a likely price earnings multiple of 21.

to invest pent up cash deposits became impatient, reasoning that yields at the long end of up to 13.4 per cent were too good to miss. There was, they thought, no point in waiting for interest rates to rise by possibly a further 1 per cent in the next few months.

Many fund managers are also

satisfied that last week's monetary package means that the authorities are now under no immediate pressure to get on with funding unless they really want to exploit the better tone in the gilt edged market. So further tap stocks on Friday are not inevitable.

This impression was heightened by the exhaustion of Exchequer 10 per cent stock 1983, due to become a "short" in a few days. The tap ran dry at 88½. The Government is now without a tap.

The authorities were assisted in their tap disposals by the cheer spread by the October trade figures and their £119m visible surplus, and by rumours that the Government and the TUC were about to clinch a deal on pay.

But business in short dated gilts was more patchy than in long now that both banks and building societies are no longer strong buyers. One consequence is that the yield curve is very flat.

The upshot was long rose by up to a point while shorts characteristically added ½ to ¾. Equities responded to the cheer in gilts and dealers who are very short of stock hastened to mark up prices as a precaution.

The FT index went better right from the start, scoring a 2.2 gain at 10 am. By 3 pm it had gone 8.6 ahead and gossip

about the Government-TUC meeting was enough to hoist it by a full 13 points or 2.7 per cent to 487.5 on the day. This jump marked the biggest one-day rise since November 1, 1977, just over a year ago.

But the smiles were vanishing "after hours". Dealers went through the leaders with cuts of 5p or 6p a share when new reports came through of the TUC rejecting a pay pact on a split vote 14-14 with a casting vote against.

However it is fair to add that the leap in the index did not reflect a vault into optimism. It indicated the fear of dealers of being caught short. Bargains marked were 4,247 against 4,574 the day before and 4,434 last Tuesday.

Leading industrial equities reflected the trend with strong gains. Becton and Dickinson rose 10p to 64½p and 37½p. The same increase was seen in GEC at 32½p.

A strong performance was achieved by John Brown after going ex the 516m rights issue announced last week. The ordinary shares showed an effective rise of 10p to 410p while the new shares were 64 premium.

Among companies reporting yesterday Smiths Industries put on 8p to 204p with interim figures above most market expectations. The story was much

the same for Sketchley. Here the shares raced ahead 8p to 125p and dealers reported substantial buying at the higher level. A 42 per cent rise in profits at Land Securities Investment Trust was favourably received with a rise of 10p to 233p, while interim figures from W. H. Smith, much in line with expectations, nudged the shares up 4p to 148p.

However, in spite of a warning on second half prospects

The year to last June saw the profits of AB Electronics dive from a record £915,000 to £604,000 thanks largely to labour trouble. However, the omens for this year are for a strong rise to around £1.2m. The shares rose 5p to 133p yesterday. Indicated earnings a share are nearly 20p.

LCP Holdings still finished the day 2p higher at 90p.

In the account ending November 10, 1978, the total value of business was £5,507m compared with £4,711m for the account ending October 27 and £5,710m for that ending November 11. The total number of bargains was 194,458 against 209,535 and 236,554. British Government shorts were £2,356m against £2,238m and £2,777m with bargains totalling 10,620 compared to 10,286 and 15,304.

Equity turnover on November 13 was £55,778m (13,373 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph were, ICI, BP, Shell, Barclays, Boots, P and O, Defered, Distillers, GUS "A", GEC, BAI's deferred, Sketchley, Smiths Industries and John Brown.

## Sketchley better than expected

Spurred-up interim figures from Sketchley, the drycleaning and industrial workwear group, took the market by surprise yesterday and added 8p to the shares at 125p.

Against £1.8m last time City observers had been expecting around £2.25m but, in the event, Sketchley turned in £2.78m for the six months to September 23, 1978. Sales improved by almost a quarter from £16.2m to £20.14m with volume on the dry cleaning side increasing for the first time in four years.

Helped by a £2.2m rights issue in June, interest charges were reduced in the period and, with borrowings now down to a negligible level, the group is now on the look out for further acquisitions.

Although not specifying in which particular area it is thought that the industrial side will be expanded and the chairman, Mr Gerald Wightman said, that Sketchley would be prepared to pay up to £5m in cash or £10m in a paper and cash bid. The group, on yesterday's share price, is capitalised at almost £19m.

Profits from the industrial side have now marginally overtaken the dry cleaning division. The group's largest overall hiring contract is with Ford because it is negotiated an-



Mr Gerald Wightman, chairman of Sketchley.

nually, the two-month share not yet affecting profits. The chairman also said that, for the first time in years, Sketchley is not the normal six month price increase in its dry cleaning and freeze prices until April.

As known, the annual dividend will be increased total of 15 per cent. At interim stage the payout has been stepped up 25 per cent to 3.278p.

## No new BP, GEC, ICI series

A report that the European Options Exchange proposed to announce a new May and August series this week for the three United Kingdom stocks for which options are quoted

in Amsterdam were scotched yesterday. A statement from the said a decision whether to introduce the series for GEC and ICI had not in been taken and could not be expected this week.

## TSB BASE RATE

With effect from the close of business on Wednesday, 15th November, 1978 and until further notice TSB Base Rate will be 12½ per annum



TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

Central Board,

P.O. Box 33, 3 Cophall Avenue, London EC2P 2AB.

### Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Aberdeen Invest (I)	—	0.03(0.04)	—	1.0(0.9)	1/12	—
Advance Lodges (I)	12.4(11.1)	1.77(1.72)	2.0(1.90)	0.3(0.3)	2/1/79	—
Arbitrust Lathams (I)	—	—	—	3.85(3.85)	2/1/79	—
Control Sees (I)	0.21(0.15)	0.03(0.001a)	0.71(0.54a)	0.3(NH)	12/1/79	—
Clyde Blowers (F)	—	0.35(0.32)	—	3.2(2.8)	4/1/79	4.0(3.6)
English Int Trst (I)	—	0.35(0.31)	—	1.05(1.05)	1/12	—
Exterior Invest (I)	—	0.31(0.20)	3.09(2.07)	2.75(2.25)	—	—
Joan Foster (I)	6.6(6.4)	0.04(0.12a)	0.1(NH)	1.0(NH)	19/1/79	—
GEL Int (I)	24.3(22.7)	2.3(2.0)	—	1.6(1.45)	23/1/79	—
Globe Invest (I)	—	8.4(8.2)	—	2.3(2.6)	3/1/79	—
Hat Group (I)	35.0(32.0)	1.2(1.4)	—	0.825(1.0)	27/2/79	—
J Ceg (F)	2.64(2.67)	0.12a(0.04a)	3.8a(1.7a)	—	—	—
Kinta Kallis (I)	—	2.0(2.2)	—	—	18/12	—
Lands Sec (I)	34.6(31.0)	1.4(1.0)	2.6(2.01)	2.3(2.0)	5/1/79	—
LCP Bldgs (I)	84.2(83.4)	2.8(2.1)	10.6(8.7)	2.75(2.5)	11/1/79	—
J N Nchl (Vimio) (I)	3.5(2.8)	0.65(0.36)	—	0.85(0.85)	22/1/79	—
N'thm Goldsmiths (I)	1.4(1.3)	0.10(0.09)	—	2.2(1.75)	4/1/79	—
Sketchley (I)	20.1(16.1)	2.7(1.8)	9.3(6.3)	0.7(2.3)	29/1/79	—
W H Smith (I)	—	4.4(4.6)	—	4.8(4.2)	29/1/79	8.0(7.24)
Smiths Indst (F)	254.7(234.0)	22.6(22.5)	33.5(28.0)	1.7(1.6)	8/12	—
Young & Co Brew (I)	9.2(8.7)	0.88(0.84)	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Loss. b 8 months. c 53 weeks.

## John Foster plans rights

John Foster & Son, the Yorkshire spinner and weaver, is raising £515,000 through a rights issue and an issue of shares to Equity Capital for industry to finance the final stage of its plant modernization.

The rights issue, which is underwritten by ECI, is on the basis of one new share for eight already held at 45p. ECI is also subscribing for a further 722,000 shares at 45p. The two issues will reduce the group's borrowings to £1.5m.

The group is forecasting that pre-tax profits for the year ending March 2, 1979, will be about £840,000, the same as last year although the interim results show a turnaround from losses of £127,000 to profits of £42,000 in the six months to September 1.

An interim dividend of 1.49p gross has been declared for the first time in three years and the board anticipates the final will be 2.23p on the increased share capital. This compares with last year's total of 3.73p.

Return to form at Control Sees

Property group Control Securities has turned a previous loss of £18,000 into a pre-tax profit of £32,000 for the six months to September 30, 1977, and the managing director Mr Bernard Gould, is confident that second half profits will be even higher. Turnover rose from £159,000 to £212,000. The turnaround followed the financial reconstruction of the

group last January which allowed Control Securities to re-enter the dealing and development market. A number of properties have been acquired say the directors, and the benefits will start to show through in the current six months. Last month the group which is a subsidiary of Labofund AG (Switzerland) acquired five per cent of Second City

parties. The shareholders there is an interim dividend of 0.42p.

### Yearling bonds

still at 11½ pc

The coupon on this week's batch of local authority bonds is 11 per cent for the second week running.

Walsall heads the list with a £2m bond.

### Losses double at JCEG

Pre-tax losses more than doubled to £123,000 for JCEG, formerly Johnson Construction Equipment, in the year ending March 31, 1978.

Sales remained static at £2.6m and there is no interim dividend. Last year the group paid 0.68p.

The board said that positive steps have been taken to correct the £75,000 discrepancies disclosed by the auditors in the Scottish accounting records. It is also taking legal advice over possible courses of action following the auditors' comments to ensure that "satisfactory

procedures are enforced in the future".

The current year has shown an upward trend in plant hire sales and profitable overall trading results so far.

## Land Securities

### Interim results

The Directors announce that the unaudited consolidated results for the six months ended 30th September 1978 are:

Year to	(Figures in £000's)	Six Months to
31.3.78		30.9.77
64,503		30,977
Total income	34,645	31,018
Net income (Note 2):		
Net rents less outgoings and expenses	25,796	28,204
Less: Interest payable	14,318	15,129
Income before taxation	11,478	8,075
Less: Taxation (Note 3)	5,968	4,199
Income after taxation available for distribution	5,510	3,876
Earnings per share		
Basic (Note 4)	2.87p	2.01p
Fully diluted	2.68p	2.12p

### NOTES

- The comparative figures for the six months to 30th September 1977 have been restated to give effect to the decision to discontinue the transfer from capital reserve in respect of the net outgoings attributable to development properties. This decision, described in the Report for the year to 31st March 1978 was effected after the interim results had been announced.
- Net rents include £4,980,000 (1977: £3,954,000) interest receivable on short term funds.
- The taxation charge for six month periods is computed at 52% whereas the charge for the year is at a lower rate reflecting relief arising from capital allowances.
- The basic earnings for the period reflect the issue of approximately 13.2m Ordinary Shares of 50p on the conversion of Convertible Unsecured Loan Stocks in September 1978.
- A forward contract has been effected for the purchase of U.S. dollars to repay the \$80 million loan on 28th February 1979. The consequential gain of £1,015,000 over the liability as at 31st March 1978 is dealt with through capital reserve; for the six months to 30th September 1977 an unrealised gain of £735,000 was similarly dealt with.

An interim dividend of 1.5p net per share, 2.239p gross (1977: 1.5p net; 2.273p gross) has been declared and will be paid on 18th December 1978 to holders registered on 16th November 1978. The supplementary final dividend of 0.05772p net per share for the year to 31st March 1978 payable on the Ordinary Shares in issue on that date will be paid on the same date as the interim dividend to holders registered on 30th September 1978.

THE LAND SECURITIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED  
Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London W1X 6BT

## THE HONGKONG BANK GROUP BASE RATES

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and

The British Bank of the Middle East

announce that their base rate for lending is being increased, with effect from 15th November, 1978, to 12½ per annum from 11½ per annum











## Really Dry Gin

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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THE FINANCIAL TIMES

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Stock	Price	Change	Volume	Stock	Price	Change	Volume	Stock	Price	Change	Volume	Stock	Price	Change	Volume
Am. Can.	110.00	+0.25	100	Am. Oil	10.00	+0.10	50	Am. Sugar	15.00	+0.05	200	Am. Tea	12.00	+0.02	300
Am. Cigar	120.00	+0.50	150	Am. Tobacco	8.00	+0.05	100	Am. Paper	6.00	+0.05	120	Am. Rubber	18.00	+0.15	180
Am. Glass	90.00	+0.10	80	Am. Steel	14.00	+0.10	90	Am. Wire	9.00	+0.05	70	Am. Zinc	16.00	+0.12	130
Am. Lumber	75.00	+0.20	110	Am. Machine	130.00	+0.75	140	Am. Metal	115.00	+0.40	120	Am. Coal	5.00	+0.05	110
Am. Paper	85.00	+0.15	90	Am. Rubber	125.00	+0.60	130	Am. Steel	105.00	+0.30	100	Am. Iron	7.00	+0.05	80
Am. Rubber	125.00	+0.60	130	Am. Steel	105.00	+0.30	100	Am. Textile	95.00	+0.20	110	Am. Tin	11.00	+0.05	60
Am. Steel	105.00	+0.30	100	Am. Textile	95.00	+0.20	110	Am. Tobacco	110.00	+0.45	120	Am. Zinc	17.00	+0.12	120
Am. Textile	95.00	+0.20	110	Am. Tobacco	110.00	+0.45	120	Am. Tea	13.00	+0.05	100	Am. Copper	20.00	+0.18	120
Am. Tobacco	110.00	+0.45	120	Am. Tea	13.00	+0.05	100	Am. Zinc	17.00	+0.12	120	Am. Lead	14.00	+0.10	110
Am. Tea	13.00	+0.05	100	Am. Zinc	17.00	+0.12	120	Am. Copper	21.00	+0.18	110	Am. Nickel	19.00	+0.15	90
Am. Zinc	17.00	+0.12	120	Am. Copper	21.00	+0.18	110	Am. Lead	15.00	+0.12	80	Am. Silver	22.00	+0.20	80
Am. Copper	20.00	+0.18	120	Am. Lead	14.00	+0.10	100	Am. Nickel	19.00	+0.15	110	Am. Gold	25.00	+0.25	70
Am. Lead	14.00	+0.10	100	Am. Nickel	19.00	+0.15	110	Am. Silver	22.00	+0.20	120	Am. Platinum	28.00	+0.30	60
Am. Nickel	19.00	+0.15	110	Am. Silver	22.00	+0.20	120	Am. Gold	25.00	+0.25	130	Am. Palladium	30.00	+0.35	50
Am. Silver	22.00	+0.20	120	Am. Gold	25.00	+0.25	130	Am. Platinum	28.00	+0.30	140	Am. Rhodium	32.00	+0.40	40
Am. Gold	25.00	+0.25	130	Am. Platinum	28.00	+0.30	140	Am. Rhodium	32.00	+0.40	150	Am. Iridium	34.00	+0.45	30
Am. Platinum	28.00	+0.30	140	Am. Rhodium	32.00	+0.40	150	Am. Iridium	34.00	+0.45	160	Am. Osmium	36.00	+0.50	20
Am. Rhodium	32.00	+0.40	150	Am. Iridium	34.00	+0.45	160	Am. Osmium	36.00	+0.50	170	Am. Selenium	38.00	+0.55	10
Am. Iridium	34.00	+0.45	160	Am. Osmium	36.00	+0.50	170	Am. Selenium	38.00	+0.55	180	Am. Tellurium	40.00	+0.60	5
Am. Osmium	36.00	+0.50	170	Am. Selenium	38.00	+0.55	180	Am. Tellurium	40.00	+0.60	190	Am. Vanadium	42.00	+0.65	4
Am. Selenium	38.00	+0.55	180	Am. Tellurium	40.00	+0.60	190	Am. Vanadium	42.00	+0.65	200	Am. Zirconium	44.00	+0.70	3
Am. Tellurium	40.00	+0.60	190	Am. Vanadium	42.00	+0.65	200	Am. Zirconium	44.00	+0.70	210	Am. Niobium	46.00	+0.75	2
Am. Vanadium	42.00	+0.65	200	Am. Zirconium	44.00	+0.70	210	Am. Niobium	46.00	+0.75	220	Am. Hafnium	48.00	+0.80	1
Am. Zirconium	44.00	+0.70	210	Am. Niobium	46.00	+0.75	220	Am. Hafnium	48.00	+0.80	230	Am. Tantalum	50.00	+0.85	1
Am. Niobium	46.00	+0.75	220	Am. Hafnium	48.00	+0.80	230	Am. Tantalum	50.00	+0.85	240	Am. Vanadium	52.00	+0.90	1
Am. Hafnium	48.00	+0.80	230	Am. Tantalum	50.00	+0.85	240	Am. Vanadium	52.00	+0.90	250	Am. Zirconium	54.00	+0.95	1
Am. Tantalum	50.00	+0.85	240	Am. Vanadium	52.00	+0.90	250	Am. Zirconium	54.00	+0.95	260	Am. Niobium	56.00	+1.00	1
Am. Vanadium	52.00	+0.90	250	Am. Zirconium	54.00	+0.95	260	Am. Niobium	56.00	+1.00	270	Am. Hafnium	58.00	+1.05	1
Am. Zirconium	54.00	+0.95	260	Am. Niobium	56.00	+1.00	270	Am. Hafnium	58.00	+1.05	280	Am. Tantalum	60.00	+1.10	1
Am. Niobium	56.00	+1.00	270	Am. Hafnium	58.00	+1.05	280	Am. Tantalum	60.00	+1.10	290	Am. Vanadium	62.00	+1.15	1
Am. Hafnium	58.00	+1.05	280	Am. Tantalum	60.00	+1.10	290	Am. Vanadium	62.00	+1.15	300	Am. Zirconium	64.00	+1.20	1
Am. Tantalum	60.00	+1.10	290	Am. Vanadium	62.00	+1.15	300	Am. Zirconium	64.00	+1.20	310	Am. Niobium	66.00	+1.25	1
Am. Vanadium	62.00	+1.15	300	Am. Zirconium	64.00	+1.20	310	Am. Niobium	66.00	+1.25	320	Am. Hafnium	68.00	+1.30	1
Am. Zirconium	64.00	+1.20	310	Am. Niobium	66.00	+1.25	320	Am. Hafnium	68.00	+1.30	330	Am. Tantalum	70.00	+1.35	1
Am. Niobium	66.00	+1.25	320	Am. Hafnium	68.00	+1.30	330	Am. Tantalum	70.00	+1.35	340	Am. Vanadium	72.00	+1.40	1
Am. Hafnium	68.00	+1.30	330	Am. Tantalum	70.00	+1.35	340	Am. Vanadium	72.00	+1.40	350	Am. Zirconium	74.00	+1.45	1
Am. Tantalum	70.00	+1.35	340	Am. Vanadium	72.00	+1.40	350	Am. Zirconium	74.00	+1.45	360	Am. Niobium	76.00	+1.50	1
Am. Vanadium	72.00	+1.40	350	Am. Zirconium	74.00	+1.45	360	Am. Niobium	76.00	+1.50	370	Am. Hafnium	78.00	+1.55	1
Am. Zirconium	74.00	+1.45	360	Am. Niobium	76.00	+1.50	370	Am. Hafnium	78.00	+1.55	380	Am. Tantalum	80.00	+1.60	1
Am. Niobium	76.00	+1.50	370	Am. Hafnium	78.00	+1.55	380	Am. Tantalum	80.00	+1.60	390	Am. Vanadium	82.00	+1.65	1
Am. Hafnium	78.00	+1.55	380	Am. Tantalum	80.00	+1.60	390	Am. Vanadium	82.00	+1.65	400	Am. Zirconium	84.00	+1.70	1
Am. Tantalum	80.00	+1.60	390	Am. Vanadium	82.00	+1.65	400	Am. Zirconium	84.00	+1.70	410	Am. Niobium	86.00	+1.75	1
Am. Vanadium	82.00	+1.65	400	Am. Zirconium	84.00	+1.70	410	Am. Niobium	86.00	+1.75	420	Am. Hafnium	88.00	+1.80	1
Am. Zirconium	84.00	+1.70	410	Am. Niobium	86.00	+1.75	420	Am. Hafnium	88.00	+1.80	430	Am. Tantalum	90.00	+1.85	1
Am. Niobium	86.00	+1.75	420	Am. Hafnium	88.00	+1.80	430	Am. Tantalum	90.00	+1.85	440	Am. Vanadium	92.00	+1.90	1
Am. Hafnium	88.00	+1.80	430	Am. Tantalum	90.00	+1.85	440	Am. Vanadium	92.00	+1.90	450	Am. Zirconium	94.00	+1.95	1
Am. Tantalum	90.00	+1.85	440	Am. Vanadium	92.00	+1.90	450	Am. Zirconium	94.00	+1.95	460	Am. Niobium	96.00	+2.00	1
Am. Vanadium	92.00	+1.90	450	Am. Zirconium	94.00	+1.95	460	Am. Niobium	96.00	+2.00	470	Am. Hafnium	98.00	+2.05	1
Am. Zirconium	94.00	+1.95	460	Am. Niobium	96.00	+2.00	470	Am. Hafnium	98.00	+2.05	480	Am. Tantalum	100.00	+2.10	1
Am. Niobium	96.00	+2.00	470	Am. Hafnium	98.00	+2.05	480	Am. Tantalum	100.00	+2.10	490	Am. Vanadium	102.00	+2.15	1
Am. Hafnium	98.00	+2.05	480	Am. Tantalum	100.00	+2.10	490	Am. Vanadium	102.00	+2.15	500	Am. Zirconium	104.00	+2.20	1
Am. Tantalum	100.00	+2.10	490	Am. Vanadium	102.00	+2.15	500	Am. Zirconium	104.00	+2.20	510	Am. Niobium	106.00	+2.25	1
Am. Vanadium	102.00	+2.15	500	Am. Zirconium	104.00	+2.20	510	Am. Niobium	106.00	+2.25	520	Am. Hafnium	108.00	+2.30	1
Am. Zirconium	104.00	+2.20	510	Am. Niobium	106.00	+2.25	520	Am. Hafnium	108.00	+2.30	530	Am. Tantalum	110.00	+2.35	1
Am. Niobium	106.00	+2.25	520	Am. Hafnium	108.00	+2.30	530	Am. Tantalum	110.00	+2.35	540	Am. Vanadium	112.00	+2.40	1
Am. Hafnium	108.00	+2.30	530	Am. Tantalum	110.00	+2.35	540	Am. Vanadium	112.00	+2.40	550	Am. Zirconium	114.00	+2.45	1
Am. Tantalum	110.00	+2.35	540	Am. Vanadium	112.00	+2.40	550	Am. Zirconium	114.00	+2.45	560	Am. Niobium	116.00	+2.50	1
Am. Vanadium	112.00	+2.40	550	Am. Zirconium	114.00	+2.45	560	Am. Niobium	116.00	+2.50	570	Am. Hafnium	118.00	+2.55	1
Am. Zirconium	114.00	+2.45	560	Am. Niobium	116.00	+2.50	570	Am. Hafnium	118.00	+2.55	580	Am. Tantalum	120.00	+2.60	1
Am. Niobium	116.00	+2.50	570	Am. Hafnium	118.00	+2.55	580	Am. Tantalum	120.00	+2.60	590	Am. Vanadium	122.00	+2.65	1
Am. Hafnium	118.00	+2.55	580	Am. Tantalum	120.00	+2.60	590	Am. Vanadium	122.00	+2.65	600	Am. Zirconium	124.00	+2.70	1
Am. Tantalum	120.00	+2.60	590	Am. Vanadium	122.00	+2.65	600	Am. Zirconium	124.00	+2.70	610	Am. Niobium	126.00	+2.75	1
Am. Vanadium	122.00	+2.65	600	Am. Zirconium	124.00	+2.70	610	Am. Niobium	126.00	+2.75	620	Am. Hafnium	128.00	+2.80	1
Am. Zirconium	124.00	+2.70	610	Am. Niobium	126.00	+2.75	620	Am. Hafnium	128.00	+2.80	630	Am. Tantalum	130.00	+2.85	1
Am. Niobium	126.00	+2.75	620	Am. Hafnium	128.00	+2.80	630	Am. Tantalum	130.00	+2.85	640	Am. Vanadium	132.00	+2.90	1
Am. Hafnium	128.00	+2.80	630	Am. Tantalum	130.00	+2.85	640	Am. Vanadium	132.00	+2.90	650	Am. Zirconium	134.00	+2.95	1
Am. Tantalum	130.00	+2.85	640	Am. Vanadium	132.00	+2.90	650	Am. Zirconium	134.00	+2.95	660	Am. Niobium	136.00	+3.00	1
Am. Vanadium	132.00	+2.90	650	Am. Zirconium	134.00	+2.95	660	Am. Niobium	136.00	+3.00	670	Am. Hafnium	138.00	+3.05	1
Am. Zirconium	134.00	+2.95	660	Am. Niobium	136.00	+3.00	670	Am. Hafnium	138.00	+3.05	680	Am. Tantalum	140.00	+3.10	1
Am. Niobium	136.00	+3.00	670	Am. Hafnium	138.00	+3.05	680	Am. Tantalum	140.00	+3.10	690	Am. Vanadium	142.00	+3.15	1
Am. Hafnium	138.00	+3.05	680	Am. Tantalum	140.00	+3.10	690	Am. Vanadium	142.00	+3.15	700	Am. Zirconium	144.00	+3.20	1
Am. Tantalum	140.00	+3.10	690	Am. Vanadium	142.00	+3.15	700	Am. Zirconium	144.00	+3.20	710	Am. Niobium	146.00	+3.25	1
Am. Vanadium	142.00	+3.15	700	Am. Zirconium	144.00	+3.20	710	Am. Niobium	146.00	+3.25	720	Am. Hafnium	148.00	+3.30	1
Am. Zirconium	144.00	+3.20	710	Am. Niobium	146.00	+3.25	720	Am. Hafnium	148.00	+3.30	730	Am. Tantalum	150.00	+3.35	1
Am. Niobium	146.00	+3.25	720	Am. Hafnium	148.00	+3.30	730	Am. Tantalum	150.00	+3.35	740	Am. Vanadium	152.00	+3.40	1
Am. Hafnium	148.00	+3.30	730	Am. Tantalum	150.00	+3.35	740	Am. Vanadium	152.00	+3.40	750	Am. Zirconium	154.00	+3.45	1
Am. Tantalum	150.00	+3.35	740	Am. Vanadium	152.00	+3.40	750	Am. Zirconium	154.00	+3.45	760	Am. Niobium	156.00	+3.50	1
Am. Vanadium	152.00	+3.40	750	Am. Zirconium	154.00	+3.45	760	Am. Niobium	156.00	+3.50	770	Am. Hafnium	158.00	+3.55	1
Am. Zirconium	154.00	+3.45	760	Am. Niobium	156.00	+3.50	770	Am. Hafnium	158.00	+3.55	780	Am. Tantalum	160.00	+3.60	1
Am. Niobium	156.00	+3.50	770	Am. Hafnium	158.00	+3.55	780	Am. Tantalum	160.00	+3.60	790	Am. Vanadium	162.00	+3.65	1
Am. Hafnium	158.00	+3.55	780	Am. Tantalum	160.00	+3.60	790	Am. Vanadium	162.00	+3.65	800	Am. Zirconium			







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For further details, and an application form, please telephone the Directorate Personnel and Training Officer Miss Kate Linnett, on 274 7722, ext 578, or write to her at the Directorate of Environmental Health and Consumer Services, London Borough of Lambeth, Blue Star House, 234/244 Road, SW9 9SR. Closing date 29th November, 1978.

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## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davale

## PERSONAL CHOICE



n and David Pullan in the first instalment of 'The Moon Station' (BBC 1, 5.10)

establishing episode of Edward and Mrs Simpson on the whole, and so it should have done. It, and the vast amounts of money and time lavished have not been squandered. I only hope that, as the series unfolds (the second can be seen tonight on the pace will slow down, from its present gallop. Key scenes and characters need to be seen to develop if we are to get the full emotional lesson that film makers still have to learn is that not edit and readjust his feelings as professionally as Mrs Simpson. The return of Are You Being Served? is a comedy series in a department store, many of the situations in the last series were and that the cast had to rely to an alarming catch-phrases and physical eccentricities that Mrs. Perhaps the long recess will have had a effect. Since the last episode, the invaluable h who played Mr Grainger has died but there is in the generous shape of that clever character layer, sometime movie Pickwick, who plays a new d Mr Tebbes.

and time this week, the BBC is setting before us of an artist whose work, at times, to derive rams and nightmares more than from their waking unday it was Miro. Tonight (BBC2, 11.30) it is a painter Fernando Botero, whose canvases are huge solemn women and dwarfs and the bellicose bestride much of the South American political

etc action made it difficult, if not impossible, for ception Tuesday's photograph of William Boyde with e summaries for that day. You can see Mr Boyde to Rhodesian accused of murder in this week's ase (ITV, 1.30).

wo important lectures on radio tonight that I would o your notice. The first, vividly called 'Making the Worst of Both Worlds' is the biennial by Professor James Meade, Nobel Prize winner for d Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. It is a e lecture he gave earlier tonight before a public ambridge. On Radio 3 at 7.45, you can hear the ear's Reith Lectures by the Rev Dr Edward d of Peterhouse, Cambridge. His theme is: d human rights, with special reference to the

SYMBOLS MEAN: + STEREO; \* BLACK AND WHITE;

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

9.15, For School, colleges (until 10.45). 9.15, Engineering Crafts Studies, 9.30, It's Maths. 10.00, Landscape (Shetland). 10.23, Music Time (Christmas Carols). 10.45, You and Me: for the very young viewer. 11.00, For Schools, colleges (until 12.30). 11.00, Negr and Far, 11.23, Words and Pictures. 11.40, Biology (behaviour). 11.45, Digiame. 12.45, News and Weather. 1.00, Pebble Mill: including Indian cookery item and an interview with Mark Boxer (marc of The Times). 1.45, Over the Moon: for the young viewer. 2.01, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00). 2.01, Watch (circus dogs). 2.18, Science All Around. 2.40, Physical Science (waves). 3.00, Delia Smith's Cookery Course: things to make with eggs (r).

## BBC 2

10.20 am, Gharbar: for Asian viewers. Items about play schools and training opportunities. And Gharul Ali sings a Ghazal. 10.45, Paros: serial about two Asian families living in Britain. Part 4. 11.00, Play School: same as BBC 1. 3.55, Closedown at 12.55. 5.35 pm, News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing. 5.40, Laurel and Hardy: One Good Turn (1931). Includes Stanley's wood-chopping game. 6.00, Animal World: Robert Redford narrates this marvellous film about the caribou and the wolves who graze them in Canada's North-West (r). 6.45, Michael Stogoff: part 3 of this French-made adventure story by Jules Verne. 7.45, News and weather. 7.50, The Story of English Furniture: Tonight's instalment covers the William and Mary period. With Arthur Negus, Hugh Scully. 8.15, The Money Programme: the National Enterprise Board be accountable to Parliament. 9.00, M\*A\*S\*H: Korean war comedy. An open letter to Sigismund Freud as a form of therapy. 9.25, Play of the Week:

series of thrillers, again with James Garner. Bandits invade a poker game. 8.05, Secret Army: Second World War drama. Tonight: a survivor of an RAF bombing raid on Berlin is picked up by the Germans. 9.00, News: with Richard Baker. 9.25, The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin: comedy about a business world sabotage attempt. With Leonard Rossiter. 9.55, Sportsnight: including the European Modern Rhythmic gymnastics from Madrid. 10.45, Tonight: the British shipbuilding industry. 11.25, The Sky at Night: All about supernovas. 12.01, Weather and regional News. BBC 1 variations: WALES: 10.10 am, Hwt at Yma, 2.18, Ffennestri, 6.45, Heddiu, 7.10, Llangellion 78, 7.40, Tomorrow's World. SCOTLAND: 11.00, and Let's See, 2.18, Around Scotland.

Shooting the Chandelier. David and the wolves who graze them in Canada's North-West (r). 6.45, Michael Stogoff: part 3 of this French-made adventure story by Jules Verne. 7.45, News and weather. 7.50, The Story of English Furniture: Tonight's instalment covers the William and Mary period. With Arthur Negus, Hugh Scully. 8.15, The Money Programme: the National Enterprise Board be accountable to Parliament. 9.00, M\*A\*S\*H: Korean war comedy. An open letter to Sigismund Freud as a form of therapy. 9.25, Play of the Week:

## THAMES

9.30 am, For schools (until 12.00). 9.30, My World (stories). 9.42, Making a Living (trade unions). 10.04, The English Programme. 10.31, French Studies. 11.00, Finding Our (Sunday school). 12.30, Start Our. 11.30, How we Used to Live. 12.00, The Adventures of Rupert Bear: the hole digger. 12.10 pm, Rainbow: Harry Corbett is today's guest. 12.30, Sounds of Britain: the Welsh poets, Harri Webb and Eby Palfrey. 1.00, News: with Peter Sissons. 1.20, Thames News: regional round-up. 1.30, Crown Court: more evidence in the case of the white Rhodesian accused of killing a black African. (See Personal Choice). 2.00, After Noon: how society deals with violent and disturbed youngsters.

another unsuspecting victim will have his/her story told. 11.00, Coronation Street: Ray Deirdre and her mother have a bitter argument. 8.00, Wednesday at Eight: variety show, compered by Tom O'Connor. With Peters and Ina, and the Name the Tune contest. 9.00, Edward and Mrs Simpson: part 2. Tonight: Mrs Simpson is presented to the king and queen for the first (and last) time and the love affair develops apace. (See Personal Choice). 10.00, News. 10.30, Show Jumping: the Harris Carters Masters Championship from Uppminster. 11.30, Late Night Theatre: Kalamazoo. Nicholas Persoff as the bumble railway worker whose fortunes change dramatically. 12.25 am, Close: a Robert Herrick poem read by Derrick Gilbert.

## RADIO

## Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather, papers, sport. 6.10, Farming. 6.20, Today. 7.00, 8.00, News. 7.30, 8.30, Headlines. 8.35, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, The Living World. 9.25, Parent Power: Secondary Schools. 10.00, News. 10.05, Gardener's Question Time: Sussex. 10.30, Services. 10.45, Story: Life, Death. 11.00, News. 11.05, You, the Jury: Ordination of Women to the Priesthood. 11.20, Through My Window: Peter France in Cotswolds. 12.00, News. 12.05, You and Yours. 12.17, Dr Fidler's Casebook. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.40, Die Schone Mulieren: Schubert's song cycle. 3.05, Play: Giving Up, by J. C. W. 3.30, Choral Evensong from Salisbury Cathedral. 4.55, story: Omar (8). 5.00 pm, Reports. 5.25, Weather, programme news. 6.00, Six O'Clock News. 6.35, Mr Word: 1. Game? 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.25, Checkpoint. 7.45, The Reith Lectures: Christianity and the World Order (3). 8.15, The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 8.45, Adversity: Manifest Destiny. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.10, The Actor in His Time (4): Sir John Gielgud. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: The Prince of Love (2). 11.30, The Financial World. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 12.00, News, weather.

## Radio 2

VHF: Regional News, weather at 6.50 am, 7.50, 12.55 pm, 5.55. SCHOOLS at 9.45 am, 11.00, 1.30 pm, STUDY on 4, 11.00, 11.30, Close.

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